

# THE Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

VOL. X.—NEW SERIES, No. 253.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1850.

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TO THE FRIENDS AND SUPPORTERS OF RELIGION.

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It must be evident, in such a case, that unless the new place of worship be speedily completed, there is great danger of the dispersion, and utter extinction, of the Fishponds Baptist Church.

This is surely a matter not of private interest merely, but of common concern, to all religious men, and especially to all members of the same and allied denominations of Christians, whom we earnestly invite to avert, by timely contributions, a result so much to be deplored.

Such contributions will be readily received by any of the Trustees whose names are undersigned. Also, by the Rev. GEORGE B. THOMAS, 9, Barnsbury-street, Upper-street, Islington (late the pastor of this church), and by Dr. BOMPAS, Fishponds School, near Bristol.

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# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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## ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

### PRO AND CON.

#### V.—THE RELIGIOUS OBSTACLE.

ART weary, reader? We will not wait for a reply—we will anticipate it—thereby holding fast our title to cherish, in some secret corner of our hearts, the hope that we may after all be mistaken—we will anticipate it—yes! This formal and detailed review of difficulties to be met and overcome is anything but lively work. It awakens no excitement—it requires one to put weights upon the safety valve of the will, in order to gain a greater force of compression—it is like swimming against the stream, or toiling up-hill with a heavy burden. There is no absolute pleasure in the engagement itself, and the attention is very apt to occupy itself with calculating how far it may chance to be to the end of the task. Well, reader, we are by no means inclined to blink the true state of the case! Just now, we are unable to promise any immediate release from dulness. Still, we must ask a continuance of effort. Better things will come by and by. Meanwhile, let this thought console you! The knowledge which is most profitable is not generally the most easily and pleasantly attained. Light reading, much as we may prefer it, is rather relaxing than otherwise to the understanding—at least, when the mind partakes of nothing more substantial. It is gratifying, doubtless, to be borne along by an easy flowing current of observation, which renders individual effort superfluous. But it is useful, especially as an exercise, to pull hard against the tide. Courage! we have not yet got over the uninviting portion of our present enterprise. Cheering ourselves, therefore, with the conviction that "the longest night must be succeeded by dawn," let us resume our inquiry, and see what further obstacles we must encounter in the attempt to secure a peaceful separation of the Church from the State.

We set down amongst the difficulties to be grappled with, the force of religious sentiment in favour of the existing union. We are not amongst those who imagine the Church of England to be devoid of conscientious and spiritual-minded adherents. Far from it! We believe that within the pale of that Church, and ardently attached to it as a national institution, there is a large body of men—much larger, perhaps, than many of us have been wont to suspect—who devoutly, but in ignorance, regard our enterprise as inimical to the best interests of man, and fraught with dishonour to the glory of God. We believe that such persons take their part in the great contest of the age, under the impression that they are bound thereto by the highest considerations which can influence the human heart, and that in all their attempts to frustrate our designs, they are, as instruments, "doing God service." They have been taught to read Divine revelation in a sense which leaves them no alternative but that of stoutly opposing themselves to our move-

ment. Fresh from communion with heaven, they come forth, often in a spirit of true self-sacrifice, to contest with us every inch of ground. They have no selfish interests to promote. They take their commission from conscience only. They regard themselves as pledged to the holiest of causes, and their sanctity, their spirituality, their firmness, and their consequent influence upon others, impart to the system which they defend a vitality of which it would be else entirely destitute. In our view, of course, these persons are mistaken. We think their consciences are ill-informed, and their energies misdirected. But that they are animated by a predominantly religious sentiment, it would be either puerile or intolerant to deny. We have strong hopes of converting their hostility into attachment—not suddenly, but by degrees. But, until that consummation is achieved, we think it will be well for us to recognise the essentially religious source out of which it springs.

Two things contribute to keep alive the strong religious objection that is felt by Churchmen to our proposals. The first of these it will require time, and consistency of procedure on our part, to remove. It is believed by great numbers, and the belief is fostered both by the clergy and the press, that the Church and the Establishment are inseparable and identical. To them, therefore, the enterprise we have undertaken presents itself in the light of an assault upon a sacred institution, to the good offices of which they owe all their hopes of a blissful hereafter. They recall the numberless influences for good which have been borne in upon their souls by its instrumentality. They revert in thought to all that is pure, elevating, and spiritualizing, in those devotional forms to which they have been accustomed from their youth. They look round upon the host of good men whom they know to be labouring, "in season and out of season," for the salvation of souls, and they hastily jump at the conclusion, that, whatever may be our motives, our object is to break in pieces this extensive system of religious means, to trample upon all their most hallowed associations, and to set up in the place of the Church which they have learnt to revere and love, some sterner, or more democratic, form of ecclesiastical discipline and worship. Under the influence of this mistake, they regard themselves as summoned to contend, emphatically "*pro aris*" if not "*pro focis*." They cannot as yet be convinced that our simple desire is, to separate their Church from evil companionship. They persist in supposing that our enmity is directed, mainly, if not exclusively, against the *form of worship* which they prefer. Hence, they enlist against us all those energies which spring out of a religious heart. They constitute, for the present, the most formidable antagonists we have—formidable, because sincere and conscientious.

But, in many instances, even where the distinction between the Church and the Establishment is recognised, religious sentiment still prompts a decided opposition to our movement. Because men are bound by the gospel to do all things religiously, it is concluded that it is the duty of governments to act upon the same principle, and it seems to be taken for granted that the only way in which they can do this is by taking the Church into alliance with the State. They confound, in this instance, as in no other, the motives which actuate the man, and the object which should be aimed at by the magistrate; and this confusion of ideas has been so thoroughly instilled into their minds from childhood, that they believe a separation of the Church from the State to be identified with the setting up of an infidel government. Illogical and absurd as is the idea, it serves, nevertheless, as a key to their feelings. With such notions they cannot but regard our movement as based upon an implied impiety. Whatever we may profess, they look upon us as striving to unchristianize the realm. This they are not likely to permit without offering the sternest resistance. Till, therefore, they are effectually undeceived, we must count upon their most vigorous opposition, and it would be useless to conceal from ourselves that their general worth of character lends

weight to protests which would else be comparatively harmless.

It will be seen, at a glance, that the impediment thrown in our way by the cause to which we have just adverted, though formidable for the present, is, in its own nature, temporary only. This is one of the difficulties which earnest agitation will be always tending to reduce to a *minimum*. It is founded upon misapprehension, and as that misapprehension is cleared up, it will necessarily give way of itself. Nay, more. That religious sentiment which is now misled will prove, under better culture, a valuable ally. Events are, under Providence, contributing greatly to elicit truth. Already suspicion is widely engendered, that the national system cannot be in harmony with the plans of the great Head of the Church. The Gorham controversy has shaken faith in the existing order of things, and, doubtless, as time rolls on, the scales will drop from men's eye, and religious men of all denominations will sigh for that freedom which every State system of religion must perforce refuse them.

### SACERDOTALISM AND STATECRAFT.

THE Synod of Thurles has closed its imposing celebrations and its mystified debates. The parliament of primate and prelates, with its assisting judges and doctors, generals of orders, and consultative but non-voting priests, and its retinue of acolytes and choristers, has broken up. The archiepiscopal cathedral of Tipperary is restored to its ordinary "dim religious light" and quietude. The accounts of the pageants that have crowded its precincts during the last month read like a chapter of mediæval history, or of a book of continental travel. We Englishmen of the present day cannot realize the scenes that have been passing among our fellow-citizens, and within a day's journey—processions of ecclesiastics of every grade, from the Papal legate to the parish priest, arrayed in every variety of vestment; from the jewelled robe and mitre that oppressed their venerable wearers, or sat lightly on the Becket-like John of Tuam, half-priest half-demagogue, to the serge and sandals of the friar; and least of all, the kneeling crowd, eager to touch the consecrated garments, or be overshadowed by the hands that distribute blessings. To clerical conferences we are accustomed enough, but not to public pageant and secret deliberation. The one would excite amongst us no solemnity, and the other only distrust. The Synod, however, has allowed the subject of its conferences and the substance of its decisions to become known. The actual resolutions adopted are on their way to Rome, there to receive the sanction of the head of this *imperium in imperio*; but they are understood to condemn the Queen's Colleges as dangerous to the faith and morals of the Catholic youth, to forbid ecclesiastical connexion with them, and to recommend the institution of a Roman Catholic College from the contributions of the faithful. Acting at once on their spirit, two of the prelates have refused the inspecting functions offered them by the Government.

Thus are sacerdotalism and statecraft completely at cross purposes; for such, we believe, are the terms that correctly describe the parties, or rather the principles, at variance. The colleges were founded in pursuance of the cherished policy of modern statecraft—that of either subjecting all religious institutions to governmental influence, or destroying the influence of those institutions on the people. Compelled to abandon, or postpone, their favourite project of endowing the Catholic clergy, our politicians resorted to a tentative method of loosening their hold on the educated youth of their communion. A strictly secular seminary would disarm, it was expected, the suspicions of such as preferred religious independence to State subserviency, and infallibly enlist all the noisy, shallow Liberalism of the age. In the latter particular it has certainly been successful. Whoever has no creed and no Church to care for, or values religion only as the cheapest of conservative influences, is warm in admiration of the scheme, and loud in its defence. It has fairly aroused, however, the sagacity it was intended to



outwit. Sacerdotalism, that claims to be the only authorized ministry of religion, claims also to be the sole instructor of religious youth. It is perfectly consistent—it would be unfaithful to itself if it bated a jot of its demands, or parted with even a symbol of its authority. Standing to men in the place of God, it must also stand to the child in the place of the parent. The children of the faithful are the children of the Church. From the lips that pronounce admission into the family of God, they should receive their first lessons in the knowledge of man. Not till they have reached that age when the reception of new opinions becomes daily more improbable, should they be suffered to escape from pastoral supervision. They who aspire to do so much for man, should undertake to do everything for him—especially to educate him. If it be said, that such a claim, so pushed, would reduce itself to an absurdity, and man to a mummer or a machine, we are not concerned to answer the remark—if it be urged in behalf of the opposite system, we return it. For, indeed, the essential principles of sacerdotalism and of statecraft are the same—they would both deprive man of himself in subjecting him to society, sacred or secular. We have no fear of a return to the bondage of the Church—we are glad to witness any rebuff administered to the encroachments of the State. By the antagonism of the two, we may escape to a third position—that of dignity and completeness—individual independence and voluntary unity.

#### REV. G. C. GORHAM AT BRAMPFORD SPEKE.

The Rev. G. C. Gorham commenced his ministry at Bramford Speke, on Tuesday evening (Sept. 10), by assembling the catechumens at the vicarage for instruction on Confirmation; and, on Wednesday, by a public lecture, in the parish church, on Baptism and on Confirmation. On the latter occasion, he gave notice that he should again expect the young people at the vicarage on Friday evening; that he should read the Thirty-nine Articles next Sunday morning, September 15th; but that (on account of the length of the ceremony of reading it in the morning) he should not preach till the afternoon of that day. It is remarkable that the very first duties he has had to perform should have been on this long litigated subject, and that, too, by the official direction of the bishop, addressed to the "Ministers of the parish of Bramford Speke" individually, on the 24th of August; although, in the letter addressed to the churchwardens of the same parish, on the 16th of August, the bishop inconsistently "expected that he (the vicar) will not preach on the subject at all."—*Western Times*.

An Exeter correspondent of the *Patriot* describes the scene in Bramford Speke Church, on Sunday last:—"Many people came from a long distance; the little church was crammed to overflowing, and, as in official life, the *outs* far exceeded in number the *ins*. Mr. Gorham looked well and undaunted. In the morning I understood that he 'read himself in.' In the afternoon he read the prayers, and after that the several declarations which are enjoined to be made in such cases, adding, at the close, that he requested the churchwardens and certain others of the respectable inhabitants to attend him in the vestry, and testify to his having duly made the required declarations. Mr. Gorham ascended into the pulpit, where he preached an admirable discourse from the General Epistle of James, the first chapter, and part of the 21st verse:—'Receive with meekness the engrafted word, which is able to save your souls.' The sermon was an admirable exposition of the doctrine of justification by faith. It was delivered with a degree of fervour and earnestness too seldom met with in the pulpits of the Established Church, and occupied about fifty minutes in its delivery. The congregation were devout and orderly, and, although every nook and cranny of the small church was crammed with visitors and parishioners, the most perfect silence and order reigned throughout. The rev. preacher directed his hearers to a diligent and constant application to Scripture for light to guide them through this life, and for security for the life to come. I never heard a more earnest and emphatic vindication of the sufficiency of scriptural faith for salvation, and, by implication, a more sturdy combating of the Tractarian dogmas with which this unhappy diocese is overrun. Having enforced his text under the several divisions of which it was susceptible, Mr. Gorham closed an able and eloquent discourse by an unflinching declaration, that, being lawfully appointed to the ministry in that part, he should preach the truth in earnestness and sincerity, heedless of any opposition which such a course might bring upon him."

#### SECESSIONS FROM THE CHURCH.

Mr. Allies, rector of Launton, Oxon, was received into the Roman Catholic Church on Wednesday last by the Rev. Dr. Newman, at St. Wilfred's, near Chaddle. The rectory of Launton is in the gift of the Bishop of London, and is of the value of £618 per annum. Mr. Allies was appointed to the living in 1842.

Tractarianism at Torquay has penetrated what we should have imagined the most impenetrable of hearts, those of lodging-house keepers. The *Western Times* says that a few days ago "a lady who wished to take lodgings was refused on the ground that she went to the Free Church."

The Rev. Eyre Stuart Bathurst, who joined the Romish Church, a few days since, has addressed a letter to his late parishioners at Kibworth, Leicestershire, in which he says:—

You all know that I ever put before you this truth—that our blessed Lord had a visible church on earth, in strict union with which all baptized persons ought to live. I ever called upon those amongst you who were dissenters from the Established Church, to join it, and maintained that I was the only lawfully appointed minister of Christ in the parish. Many said that to teach this and other points connected with it, was to teach and preach what they call Popery. I disregarded them, because I believed that in all such points the Established Church agreed with the Catholic Church, and formed, in fact, a part of that Church. Things have happened lately which have forced me to a very different conclusion; I can no longer believe that we belong to the same body with Catholics; I believe the Church of England did, at the time of what is called the Reformation, what it has since found fault with Wesley and others for doing as regards itself: viz separated from the one holy catholic and apostolic church, and so has ceased to belong to it. Such being my conviction, and firmly believing, as I have already said, that all the baptized are bound in obedience to our blessed Lord's will to live and die in strict union with his church, I am about to make my submission to it.

The *Church and State Gazette*, of Friday, says:—"Lady Feilding has followed his lordship's example, and has been received into the Church of Rome; and it is said that the schoolmaster of Bisham, near Great Marlow, Bucks, has also been received into that communion. 'The Companion to the Altar,' which is commonly used at Margaret Chapel and St. Barnabas, is a translation of the *Romish 'Paradisius Animæ'*, in which, of course, the communion is spoken of as a *true and proper sacrifice for the living and the dead*, and the devotions in it imply a belief in *transubstantiation*. On receiving the bread, the communicant is told to say, 'Hail! true body, born of Mary,' &c. This work is translated by Dr. Pusey and published by Parker. At Margaret Chapel there are also smaller books, which are (as the title-page states) 'privately printed,' and are also privately circulated, being more undisturbedly *Romish* than even the above. The devotions are from the *Roman Missal*, St. Ignatius of Loyola, St. Bonaventure, &c. In these books the communicant is taught to say, 'Hail, flesh!' 'Hail, blood of Christ!' &c., at the consecration of the bread and wine, which expressions are taken from the 'Garden of the Soul.'"

The *Morning Post* remarks that the re-invigoration of the Roman Catholic Church in this country for some years past has formed one of the most remarkable features in English society. New churches, frequent conversions, and regular clergy, are now gradually becoming mere matters of course. "This is a subject for very serious consideration, and one which ought, by its timely warning, to incite the members of the Establishment to a corresponding amount of activity and zeal."

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—The Executive Committee of this Society are, we understand, engaged in preparing for their winter operations. The provincial meetings will commence next month, when the secretary is to visit the principal towns in North Wales, and Mr. Kingsley to hold meetings throughout Norfolk and Suffolk. Yorkshire will be taken in November, and then the towns in the North of England. Mr. P. W. Claydon, of Bath, one of several eligible candidates, has been appointed travelling collector for the Society.

A CHURCH-RATE BALANCE.—A seizure recently took place of some malt, the property of Mr. Greves, of Ickfield-brook, Kingsnorton, on account of church-rates, since which the churchwardens have returned the individual in question "one halfpenny," being the balance due to him out of £4, for which the malt was sold, after deducting the amount of the rate, and the expenses of the levy and sale.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER has made an appointment which has created considerable surprise in his diocese. It is that of the Rev. Robert Aitken to the incumbency of Pendennis, in the parish of St. Just, Cornwall, the parish which Mr. Gorham has just left for the vicarage of Bramford Speke. Mr. Aitken was for many years a Dissenting preacher in a chapel in the Waterloo-road, to which he attracted great congregations, by his peculiar style of oratory, and by the breadth of his evangelical views—views in accordance with those held by Mr. Gorham.—*Morning Advertiser*.

THE LAST TUBE IN THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE was joined, on Friday, with the other tubes already in position, and lodged in its permanent resting-place. The structure as a bridge is now complete, and ready for inspection by the Government officer. "Some of the acoustic effects produced by the bridge are interesting. The report of a pistol fired beneath the bridge is repeated three or four times. The rapid repetition of echoes from each of the T irons on the side of the tube gives rise to a shrill whirring musical note. When any violent noise is produced on the adjacent shore, the note is the same, whether produced by the blows of the riveters or the report of a cannon, and corresponds to the low D on a concert-flute. The cells of the top and bottom form excellent speaking-tubes, and conversation may be carried on through them even in a faint whisper. By elevating the voice, persons may converse through the entire length of the bridge, a distance of more than 500 yards. If one end of the cells be closed, they return a powerful echo; but, although a whisper is thus distinctly repeated, the loudest whistle does not appear capable of returning any echo."

#### RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

##### NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, SOMERS-TOWN.

The interesting ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of Bedford Chapel took place on Wednesday, the 11th inst. The site of this new chapel is at the corner of Werrington-street and Charrington-street, in a district which bears the name of Bedford New-town, lying between Somers-town and Camden-town. The day was peculiarly propitious for the occasion. A large tent, capable of accommodating 600 persons, was erected. The ground was covered with boards, and every possible convenience afforded to visitors. Exactly at half-past three the gates were opened for the free admission of the public, who filled up every available space, and who, together with others, made an assembly of several hundred persons. We do not remember, on any occasion of a similar character, witnessing more appropriate arrangements. The whole ceremony was, in consequence, conducted without any confusion, or apparent inconvenience to any one present. In addition to the parties subsequently mentioned on the platform, were the Rev. Dr. Massie, the Rev. Messrs. Luke, Dukes, Neller, Edwards, E. Davis, Obery, T. James; also, Messrs. Sheppard, Chartier, T. Spalding, &c. The exercises commenced with singing the 67th Psalm, which was announced by the Rev. C. Gilbert, of Islington. The Rev. J. Richardson, of Tottenham-court Chapel, then read the 132nd Psalm, and a portion of the second chapter of the Epistle to the Ephesians. The dedicatory prayer was offered by the Rev. J. Woodwork, of Tonbridge Chapel. The Rev. J. C. Galloway then read the following document, having stated that it was the copy of one, written on parchment, enclosed within a bottle, to be placed under the foundation stone:—

The foundation stone of this chapel, bearing the name of Bedford Chapel, was laid by Samuel Morley, Esq., on the 11th of September, 1850, in the thirteenth year of the reign of Queen Victoria. This place of worship was undertaken by the London Congregational Chapel Building Society, which was formed in 1848 for the purpose of erecting, or promoting the erection of, a large number of chapels in those districts of the metropolis in which they are most needed. At the period of the laying of this foundation stone, the population of the metropolis exceeded twenty-two hundred thousand. The accommodation, in all places of worship within its limits, was not more than sufficient for seven hundred thousand persons. The number of Congregational chapels in London and its vicinity amounted, at this period, to 140.

In addition to this document are also deposited the first annual report of the Chapel Building Society, an address to the ministers and members of the Congregational Churches of London, and a declaration of Church faith, order and discipline, as set forth by the Congregational Union of England and Wales, at its annual meeting held in London, May, 1833.

Mr. Galloway then stated that, while it is true that the erection of this chapel is undertaken by the society named in this document, that such have been its effects in other directions, and such its consequent expenditure, that it would not have been able to commence this building, at the present time, but for the very reasonable and liberal assistance of a lady present (Miss Fleaureau), who had given towards this specific chapel, £1,000. The sub-treasurer, Eusebius Smith, Esq., then presented to Samuel Morley, Esq., a silver trowel, bearing an appropriate inscription. Mr. Morley, in performing the customary masonic ceremony, expressed, in the strongest terms, his satisfaction in the work in which they were then engaged, his full confidence in the society which had undertaken this erection, and his earnest hope that it would receive from the ministers and members of the Congregational churches of London, the liberal support which it needed and deserved. The second hymn was then announced by the Rev. C. Vardy, A.M., of Islington; after which, the Rev. J. C. Harrison, of Park Chapel, read a very effective and appropriate address, in which he gave a clear and energetic statement of evangelical truths, showed the intimate connexion between genuine religion and the secular progress of the community, warmly advocated an earnest Gospel ministry, and exhibited the many benefits that attend the erection of new chapels, and the formation of new congregations. The Secretary, Mr. Galloway, then stated that the chapel is to be built in the Norman style, that its dimensions are to be forty-nine feet by seventy-four, that it is designed to accommodate 1,200 persons, and that its entire cost is not to exceed £3,000. The architect is Mr. T. Tarring. A third hymn was then sung, and the interesting exercises on the ground were closed by a prayer, offered by the Rev. J. Hunt, of Brixton.

The company subsequently adjourned to the school-room of Park Chapel, Camden Town, where tea was provided. After tea the company removed to the chapel, where a public meeting was held, under the presidency of Samuel Morley, Esq. Addresses having been delivered by the Rev. C. Gilbert, the Rev. Mr. Richardson, and the Rev. R. Ashton, the Rev. J. C. Galloway made special reference to the concurrence of the Rev. J. C. Harrison, and other neighbouring ministers, in the undertaking in which they had embarked. He reminded the meeting of the proposal of the society to the Congregational churches of London, to erect, within no very distant period, fifty additional chapels in the metropolis, and stated that, since that proposal had been published, thirteen additional chapels had been either projected or built. He then dwelt on the special advantages that attended the work in which they were engaged, reminding the meeting



that, while the principles which they held might be ably advocated by the press and the platform, the erection of a large number of elegant and attractive places of worship, in very conspicuous positions, was pre-eminently calculated to impress the public mind with the vitality and efficiency of the voluntary principle, and was not unlikely, in the progress of those controversies that are now distracting the ecclesiastical Establishment of this country, to prove seasonable asylums for multitudes who are resolved, at any sacrifice, to adhere to the Evangelical doctrines of the Reformation.

**ELEMENTARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.**—In connexion with the above Association, a social tea meeting was held on Friday, the 6th inst., in the school-room connected with the Rev. Mr. Brook's chapel, Bloomsbury. There were about 200 teachers present, including a few teachers from the country, and some personal friends of the London teachers. The arrangements for the tea were of the most complete and satisfactory kind possible. After tea, Mr. Ross, of Lambeth, was called to the chair. In opening the business of the evening, the Chairman made a concise statement of the reasons which had induced the Association to call the meeting together. He then called upon the Secretary, Mr. Langton, of Islington, to read the Report. The Report contained a brief statement of the various causes which led to the existence of the Association, and then stated what plans had been adopted to further the interests of those connected with it. Those plans are of a simple but thoroughly practical kind; and, if vigorously carried out, would, it was thought, confer great benefit upon all its members. The meetings of the Association are held on the second Saturday of every month, in the Girls' School-room, Harp-alley, Farringdon-street. The time is occupied in looking over the various exercises brought in by the members who have formed themselves into classes for the study of the different branches of mathematics, classics, French, English language, and grammar; and, above all, each member is required to furnish a paper on some practical point connected with the method and art of teaching, in answer to various questions given out at the preceding meeting; after the reading of which papers a discussion takes place on the various views propounded by the members. After the reading of the Report, resolutions in favour of the Association were moved and seconded by various teachers. Henry Althans, Esq., also addressed the meeting, and expressed his satisfaction at seeing so many teachers met together for so good and important a purpose. The meeting closed about ten o'clock. Arrangements will be made for country associations to join the metropolitan one.—*From a Correspondent.*

**OPEN-AIR SERVICES BY THE CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTION SOCIETY.**—Sermons and addresses were delivered at various places in the metropolis every evening in the week, as well as on the Sabbath days, when the weather permitted, during the months of June, July, August, and part of September. The audiences varied greatly in number and character; consisting chiefly of the poorer grade of the labouring population, and ranging from 30 to 300 persons. The attention was in general respectful and orderly; occasional interruptions by queries and jeers were expected and experienced, but nothing like opposition on the part of the people was in any instance manifested. The interference of the police, on two or three occasions, was sufficiently annoying; but this was rather accidental than designed, and will not be repeated. Paddington, Somers-town, Bagnigge-Wells, Caledonian-fields, Hoxton Market, Bethnal-green, Bermondsey, Deptford Lower-road, Borough-road, Field-lane, Walworth-road, Camberwell-green, Kennington-common, and Blackheath, have been the scene of these out-of-door labours. The tents have been erected only in Bonner's-fields, on Kennington-common, at Battersea, Lewisham, and Brentford; the committee having resolved to restrict its labours exclusively to London and its immediate vicinity. Stipendiary agency has been partially employed this season. The Rev. G. Spencer for a fortnight, and the Rev. T. W. Taylder for three months, were engaged, and devoted themselves untiringly to their sacred and arduous work. These continuous efforts entailed a great expense on the society, which, with its present limited means, it cannot well sustain. The autumn has arrived, and winter is advancing; and the lectures to the working classes must be attempted on a more extended scale, if possible, than last season. The only difficulty in the way is the money question. Ministers have kindly offered their gratuitous service. Audiences will readily be found, but suitable buildings cannot always be obtained gratuitously, and must be hired for the purpose: nor can the needful machinery be put in motion without considerable outlay. The committee ask for immediate pecuniary aid to assist them in their enterprise.—*From a Correspondent.*

**ROMAN CATHOLICISM.**—On Wednesday another splendid Roman Catholic Church was opened at Sheffield, with great pomp. Many bishops were present, and about forty of the secular and regular clergy. The decorations are very splendid, and the entire building manifests neither a lack of zeal nor money. Forty-six churches have been erected, and fifty clergymen added to the Catholic mission in Scotland during the last ten years.

**NEW TABERNACLE AT KINGSWOOD-HILL.**—The foundation-stone of a new tabernacle at this place was laid yesterday week, by Mr. D. W. Wills, of Bristol. The weather was most unfavourable on the occasion, the rain falling in one continued storm from one o'clock till five. Under these circum-

stances, the out-of-door portion of the ceremony was despatched with all possible haste, and in the presence of a comparatively small company. The Rev. John Glanville read the following inscription:—

This stone, the foundation of a house to be dedicated to the worship of the Triune God, is laid this twenty-third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, by W. D. Wills, Esq. In this building may the pure doctrine of the Cross be faithfully preached, with the Holy Ghost sent down from heaven.

The plate, together with a design of the new edifice, in a hermetically sealed tube, was placed beneath the stone. Mr. Wills spread the mortar, &c., and, the stone having been lowered, he briefly addressed the assembly, and called upon them to unite in grateful acknowledgment to Him whose grace rendered Whitfield such a faithful, zealous, and successful minister of the everlasting gospel. The building, which is to be in the early English or first pointed style, will be 100 feet long by 50 wide. It will be built of pennant stone, with freestone dressings. The interior will be divided into nave and side aisles. There will be two galleries, one intended for the use of the children, and the other for the choir. The seats will be open, and it is estimated to hold 1,300 persons. The design, which was given with four others in competition, is by Mr. Masters, of Bristol, and was handed in under the motto, "Esto quod esse videris."—The company then assembled at the Wesleyan chapel, nearly filling that commodious building. Dr. Bennett, of London, read the scripture, and offered up an appropriate dedicatory prayer. The Rev. G. H. Davis, of King-street Chapel, Bristol, delivered an eloquent and discriminating address on the life, character, and preaching of Whitfield. Dr. Bennett having delivered a short address, the collection was made from seat to seat, and the proceedings closed by prayer.—The company then proceeded to the Old Tabernacle, where tea had been provided for more than a thousand persons. Numbers, notwithstanding the weather, had come from various villages and hamlets for miles round. Mr. W. D. Wills was called to the chair. The Rev. G. H. Davis further enlarged on the character of Whitfield, giving lengthened extracts from his life. The Rev. John Glanville then made a statement in reference to the Tabernacle, and the causes which led them to take the step which they were taking in regard to the erection of a new place of worship. The Rev. Newman Hall, of Hull, proposed that the New Building should be called Whitfield Church. He liked the plan they had adopted in America, where, to avoid distinction, they called them all churches. The rev. gentleman proceeded to advert to the importance of out-door preaching, as practised by Whitfield and Wesley. The Rev. G. Wood, of Zion Chapel, Westminster, gave the concluding address of the evening. Mr. Budgett stated his willingness, if £700 should be raised that night, to give £300 more, and thus make it £1,000. A collection having been made, the meeting separated.

**HAYSTOCK CHAPEL.**—The Rev. John Nunn, late of Shepton Mallett, has accepted a cordial invitation to become the pastor of the above place of worship, situate near the Orphan Working School, and entered upon his stated labours on the 15th inst. On the previous Friday evening, a special service was held in the chapel, to implore the Divine blessing upon his ministrations in this new and important sphere. The Rev. J. C. Harrison, of Park Chapel, Camden-town, presided. Prayer was offered by the Revs. Messrs. Harrison, S. Edwards, Hitchen, Nunn, and Mr. E. Smith. The chairman, in short but admirable addresses, counselled fervent prayer for, and hearty co-operation in, the labours of Mr. Nunn, who came more as a missionary than a pastor, inasmuch as no church had yet been formed, and all schemes of usefulness connected with the chapel have yet to be seen in motion. He gave Mr. Nunn a cordial welcome to the neighbourhood, and assured him that the church over which he presided, with its pastor, would not fail to bear him and his infant cause upon their hearts at a throne of grace, and would at all times be ready to show a lively interest in every movement for the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom. There was a large attendance, and all seemed greatly interested in the proceedings of the evening. This place of worship, it will be remembered, has been erected by the efforts of a few friends unconnected with the locality (aided by a grant of £700 from the London Congregational Chapel Building Society), who felt that a chapel was much wanted in the neighbourhood. There is still a debt upon the chapel of nearly £1,600, which the committee are anxious should be speedily got rid of.

**BUSHEY, HERTS.**—On Wednesday, the 11th inst., the new Bushey chapel was opened for Divine worship. The devotional exercises of the day, and the reading of the Scriptures, were conducted by the minister of the chapel; the Rev. James Rowland, of Henley; the Rev. J. P. Hewlett, of Watford; and the Rev. John Adey, of London. Two excellent sermons were preached on the occasion; that in the morning service by the Rev. Andrew Reed, D.D., of Hackney; and that in the evening by the Rev. John Stoughton, of Kensington. The weather being propitious, a numerous company dined, and took tea under a spacious tent, which was pitched close by, in a field adjoining and belonging to the chapel. The congregations were good, and the collections amounted to £58 11s. The chapel is an elegant structure in the Gothic style, built by Mr. William Higgs, New-road, London, from a design by John Tarring, Esq., of London. It is quite an ornament to the village.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE CONDITION OF YOUNG MEN

ENGAGED IN COMMERCIAL PURSUITS PRACTICALLY CONSIDERED.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The condition of young men is a subject, the importance of which will always be felt in a country in proportion as that country obtains correct views of the sources of its strength, and of the methods by which to secure its advancement and happiness.\*

Catiline saw the influence which might be exercised through the instrumentality of young men, and, seeing it, sought to corrupt them, with a view to the overthrow of the liberties of Rome.

Judging from the utterly neglected state in which the great mass of our commercial youth were allowed to continue till within the last few years, it would appear that the leaders of public opinion in this kingdom were far less shrewd than Catiline. Of late, however, a great change has taken place. Thinking men, of all classes, at length have begun to perceive that it is not only an *unchristian* thing and a *cruel* thing for young men and young women to be overworked, as they are, in our shops and workrooms, but that it is also an exceedingly *impolitic* thing in a national point of view; such overwork having been proved to exercise the most baneful influence—morally and physically—on the tens of thousands of persons who have to undergo it,† and through them, more or less, on society at large.‡ It is true, there are some persons even in this, the middle of the nineteenth century, who, trampling under foot first principles, still assert that young men would only abuse their liberty if they possessed it, and that *therefore* it should be withheld from them. But these individuals are so comparatively few, and so obviously in the wrong, that I will not now stop to do more than merely caution them against the jeopardy into which, by the preaching of such a doctrine, they place *themselves*; for, I presume, if the argument, that because a portion of a class of persons would abuse their liberty, the entire class should be deprived of it, apply to shopmen, it is also applicable to *all other* classes of the community—and if so, then of necessity to the sections to which these individuals respectively belong; and, as there was never yet known any section of society, the *whole* of the members of which were immaeulate, these gentlemen are entrapped by their *own* philosophy—they have *themselves*, upon their own showing, plainly no right to be at large.

I have already said that *thinking* men have begun to perceive that the late-hour system is not less widely spread than disastrous; and that they are, consequently, desirous for its abolition. This is all well, so far as it goes; but the mere perception of a truth is only valuable so far as it leads to the carrying out of the principles which it involves; and it is much to be lamented that, in the present case, the discovery specified has not, to the extent that could have been desired, produced this practical result. No doubt, a great change for the better has taken place within the last few years, in reference to "closing." The very existence of such excellent societies as the "Young Men's Christian Association," the "Church of England Young Men's Society," and the "Evening Classes for Young Men," go far to prove this; inasmuch as, prior to the establishment of the Early Closing Association, it was simply impossible for assistants, excepting on Sundays, to avail themselves of such provisions for their improvement.‡ But great as is the change for the better which is thus made apparent, it sinks into insignificance when compared with what remains to be accomplished ere business can be said to be restricted within proper and reasonable limits. This never can with truth be asserted to be the case till, at the latest, seven o'clock for winter, and eight o'clock for summer, are generally adopted as the hours for closing. And, if the question be only taken up with an amount of spirit at all commensurate with its importance—with that zeal, in fact, which is often employed (and properly) on objects connected with foreign countries, there is no conceivable reason why—commencing the reformation at once—closing this winter at seven o'clock should not be as general as heretofore it has been rare. All persons may, more or less, assist in bringing about this desirable consummation. Much good may be done by those benevolent and enlightened shopkeepers who are desirous to see early closing carried out, canvassing their respective localities, with a view to the achievement of that object. Assistants, too, have a vast amount of power in their own hands. By their studying how most to promote the interests of their employers whilst in business, and by exerting themselves unceasingly, after its suspension, to secure their emancipation, they will give the best of all proofs that they both desire and deserve it; and they will furthermore, by so acting, create an influence in their favour which must ultimately prove irresistible. For a time the movement

\* "For it is obvious that the mass of the young—look but a few years forward—is society. Those who are now amongst us constitute the future population of this earth. . . . What they are or what they become, the age must be when their immediate predecessors sleep with their fathers."—*Price Essay, Our Young Men*, by Dr. Cox, p. 233.

† "I find from papers lying at Somerset House, that a thousand lives are annually sacrificed in the Metropolis alone by the late-hour system, and that the health of at least eight times that number is made to suffer from the same cause."—*From a Speech by Dr. E. Lankaster, delivered at a Meeting of the Early Closing Association in 1849.*

‡ "By continual confinement to the shop, young men are made incapable of intellectual improvement; they are excluded from social intercourse, and are thus often driven into that course which is destruction to their bodies and ruin to their souls."—*From a Speech delivered by the Bishop of Oxford, at a Meeting of the Early Closing Association in 1848.*

§ To show the bearing of the Early Closing Movement upon the welfare of the nation, it is sufficient to mention that it is estimated there are engaged in business in London alone upwards of a hundred thousand young persons, the chief portion of whom are, more or less, the victims of the late-hour system.

¶ "I am thankful to know of the existence of institutions, that by the blessing of God upon them shall help, and lead, and guide the minds of our young men; and I know enough of the operations of these institutions to be satisfied that they are gathering into their fold very many who, but for the operations of the Early Closing Association, would have been altogether destitute of the privileges which they now enjoy."—*From a Speech by the Rev. George Fisk, LL.B., Minister of Christ Church, Malda-Hill.*



will, doubtless, continue to be opposed in some districts, both of the country and metropolis. In all cases, where argument and persuasion prove insufficient to overcome such opposition, an appeal must be made to that more formidable power—public opinion. Effectually to secure the aid of this power, the *Pulpit* and the *Press*—those mighty levers, without the aid of one or other of which few good, and still fewer great, changes have been wrought in this country—must be brought into active operation. The service already rendered the early-closing cause by those two all-powerful agencies proves the abundance of desire and ability to assist us which exist in both those quarters.

Impressed, therefore, with a conviction of the holiness of our cause, and of its paramount national importance, and encouraged by the past, we would, through you, Sir, earnestly, and confidently, but respectfully, call upon ministers of religion and gentlemen of the press to do their utmost, where necessary, to arouse the public to a due sense of their duty in the matter. By observing the following rules, heads of families would materially contribute towards the accomplishment of the object under review:—

First, by abstaining from evening shopping themselves, and causing others to do so, especially in the case of their servants; and,

Secondly, by patronizing, as far as possible, those tradesmen who close early.

By so acting, they will protect those who deserve it, and convince every one of the unprofitableness of late trading.

Sir, I do trust that early closing will no longer be spoken of as merely desirable, but that by means of all persons who have hearts to do good, thus lending their aid according to their respective stations and opportunities, it will soon become a practical, tangible thing. In proportion as this is the case, shall we find the members of our various religious and literary societies increasing in number. This will necessarily result in the moral elevation of our young men; their physical powers (under the more healthy system), may also be expected to increase in the same ratio; and with their minds and bodies thus strengthened and improved, who can doubt that they would soon become not merely more efficient salesmen, and, in all points, more valuable assistants, but also, under God, active instruments in the great work of national regeneration?

"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might," is a scriptural command. That this divine injunction may be speedily acted upon by the advocates of early closing, and that their number may be increased a hundred-fold, is the heartfelt desire,

Sir, of your obedient and obliged Servant

JOHN LILWALL,

Sec. of the Early Closing Association.

Offices, 32, Ludgate Hill, Sept. 3, 1850.

#### TEETOTALISM AND THE CONSUMPTION OF OPIUM.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

RESPECTED FRIEND,—I shall feel obliged by thy inserting the following communication in the next number of the *Nonconformist*. I regret that I did not see the letter on this subject in the *Nonconformist* of the 4th inst., until it was too late for the insertion of this reply to it, in the following number of that paper.

The writer of the letter referred to expresses his conviction that the largely increased consumption of opium is attributable, in a great measure, to its concealed or open use, as a stimulant, by members of the "Total Abstinence Society." In proof of this assertion, he refers to the notorious use of opium by the pilots who bring up vessels navigating the Avon, from the junction of that river with the Severn, to the Bristol floating harbour. He says that these men "are known individually as teetotallers, the majority being members of that society, and their consumption of the drug commencing at a date subsequent to the formation of the society."

Now, I am in a position to give this statement the most unqualified contradiction. So far is it from being true, that the "majority" of these opium eaters are members of the Total Abstinence Society, that I do not believe a single one of them either now is, or has ever been, a member of that society, or has ever made the slightest profession of abstinence from strong drink. I have been one of the secretaries of the Bristol Total Abstinence Society almost from the time of its first establishment, and it is scarcely possible that such a practice should have prevailed among any portion of its members without my being in some way made aware of it. Yet I have never known or heard of a single teetotaller in Bristol, or any of the surrounding districts, who has resorted to opium as a substitute for intoxicating drink.

I am respectfully thy friend,

ROBERT CHARLETON.

Bristol, 9th Month 11th, 1850.

ANOTHER PUBLIC MONUMENT IN LEEDS.—The subscriptions for the Peel monument have now nearly closed in Leeds, and the sum realized is upwards of £1,500. Besides a Peel monument, a movement which promises success has been set on foot for raising a public monument in the town to the late Edward Baines, Esq., who represented Leeds in three parliaments, and is father of the Right Hon. M. T. Baines, the President of the Poor-law Board. An influential committee has been formed to carry out this object, and we understand that the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Brougham, and other noblemen connected with the county, have expressed a desire to become subscribers.

If an account were taken of the business done in the several retail shops in the United Kingdom, after a given hour in the evening—say six o'clock—and if the profits of such business were compared with the expenses which attend its transaction, it is believed it would, in most cases, prove to be a source of positive pecuniary loss to tradesmen, and had therefore better be sacrificed than cultivated; but, when it is remembered that such business would not be sacrificed if shops closed at an earlier hour, the folly of continuing the late-hour system becomes still more palpable.

"When you see a trader close at seven, note that man, and, if possible, have your dealings with him: he is a public benefactor, and entitled to support."—From a Sermon by the Rev. James Hamilton, F.R.S., of the Scotch Church, Regent Square.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

###### THE RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT TO PARIS.

President Napoleon left Cherbourg on Monday week. The tour homeward is very briefly described by the journals. Valonges offered the President a "more cordial reception on his return than it accorded on his first passing through towards Cherbourg,"—the first notice, in the rose-colour accounts, that the first reception had been cool. At Carentan he was received well; at S. Lô "the manifestation was enthusiastic and universal." The President skirted the whole eastern coast of the bay of St. Malo, staying at Coutances and Avranches; and then struck eastward through the department of the Orne towards Paris by way of Argentan; the authorities and people everywhere hailing him cordially. At Falaise 40,000 people had assembled to meet him. The President was obliged to show himself on the balcony of the townhouse to the people. At Argentan all the houses were illuminated, and a ball was given to him the same night. A highly complimentary address was presented by the Mayor and the Municipal Council. M. Berruyer de Charensey, President of the Council-General, representative of the people and a Legitimist in opinion, presented the most flattering address Louis Napoleon has yet received. The President partook of a splendid collation offered him by the Council General of the Arne. About a mile and half from Rey, a triumphal arch, erected by the operatives to his honour, bore for inscription—"The Operatives of Boisthou to Louis Napoleon; to Industry re-established; to Order fortified." At L'Aigle a similar arch bore for inscription, "Vive le President!" "Industry and Commerce!" In the same place a numerous body of operatives went out in procession to meet him, with four banners at their head, each bearing the inscription "10th December." The President arrived at Paris on Thursday night at 11 30 by the Rouen railroad, with the Prefects of Police and of the Seine, who had gone to Bonnières to meet him. A journey to the centre and south was spoken of. The Cardinal Archbishop Dupont has written to urge a visit to these parts. It is asserted, however, on good authority, that the President has no intention of quitting Paris for the present. The President, it is said, returned from his voyage a day earlier than was fixed by the official itinerary. The object of this deviation from the programme seems to have been to prevent a collision between the Dix Decembre and Gen. Changarnier, who was prepared to fall upon the agitators of that club with a heavy hand, in case their Buonapartist demonstrations exceeded the limits of discretion. Even as it was, they were very noisy, although their grand preparations had been defeated, and a troop of powerfully lunged partisans ran beside the President's carriage all the way to the Elysée, shouting "Vive Napoleon!" Not content with vociferating "Vive Napoleon!" "Vive l'Empereur!" "Aux Tuileries!" themselves, these noisy partisans went about bullying and beating people who refused to shout in chorus with them. Papers of all political shades but the Buonapartist bear witness to the disorderly and brutal behaviour of these ruffians, who were of the lowest class.

The language of Louis Napoleon during his progress through the western departments (says the correspondent of the *Economist*) was more explicit than during his preceding journey. When he was at Lyons he had spoken of his perseverance and abnegation, meaning that he would persevere in demanding the prolongation of his powers unless the will of the nation would force him to abnegation, in which case he would abandon the Presidency. But, in answer to a toast which was drunk to him in Cherbourg, he pronounced the following words:—

The more I travel through France, the more I perceive that much is expected from the Government. I do not visit a department, a town, a hamlet, but the Mayors, the General-Councils, and the very representatives, demand of me new ways of communication, such as canals, railroads, the completion of the works which are begun, then some measures which may remedy the sufferings of agriculture, and give life to industry and trade.

Nothing more natural than the manifestation of these wishes; it does not strike you may believe it, an inattentive ear; but I must tell you in my turn, that those so-much-longed-for results will not be obtained unless you give the means of accomplishing them, and that means lies entirely in your concurrence in fortifying the power, and avoiding the danger of the future.

This language has been considered as sufficiently clear. The President declares that he cannot do anything for the welfare of France, unless the nation gives him the prolongation of his powers. In another discourse he has clearly complained that he encountered a constant hostility from the Assembly. He is certainly preparing a *coup d'état* against the constitution and against the Assembly; but he would take great measures of freedom before hazarding such a rash measure. He hoped that his visits to the departments, and the wishes of the General Councils, would make his *coup d'état* much easier. But both these attempts have been failures. He has perceived during his progress through the east and west of France, that there was no sympathy for his person. His affectation of never speaking of the Republic displeased the low and middle classes. Instead of adopting the cry of "Vive la République!" he was displeased when it was shouted around him; and the papers of the Elysée considered that cry as seditious.

###### BOURBON AND ORLEANIST INTRIGUES.

The Paris papers dwell much on the renewed good-will between the Bourbon and Orleans

branches of the deposed Royal Family. On receiving the news of Louis Philippe's death, the Count de Chambord ordered a mass to be celebrated at Wiesbaden, and otherwise testified his sympathy with the bereaved family: this tender courtesy produced affectionate acknowledgments, and the interchange of kind sentiments has suggested that deeper political motives may possibly have a share in prompting such approaches. Messrs. Guizot, Duchatel, Dumon, and Salvandy, and the Duke of Montebello, have just returned to Paris from a sympathizing visit to Claremont. Apropos to their return, a correspondent of the *Times* gives details of what passed between the two families, and adds hopeful speculations:—

M. Guizot, M. Duchatel, the Duke of Montebello, and M. Dumon, have not only paid a visit to Claremont, but also to Richmond. The former Ministers of King Louis Philippe were anxious, on that serious and melancholy occasion, to offer the expression of their sympathy and their profound respect, not alone to Queen Amélie, the widow of the king, and such of her children as are with her at Claremont, but also to the illustrious widow of the Duke of Orleans and her children. It would be superfluous to say that these gentlemen were received both at Richmond and Claremont in the most gracious manner, and earnestly thanked for this new proof of devotedness and affectionate respect.

So far as relates to M. de Salvandy, it was already known that he had proceeded to Wiesbaden towards the end of last month, like many others, to present his respects to the Count de Chambord. After this visit to the Count, M. de Salvandy went to Baden, intending to return to France by Strasbourg. The intelligence of the death of Louis Philippe reached him at Baden, as also the funeral service which the Count de Chambord had caused to be performed on that occasion. M. de Salvandy at once returned to Wiesbaden for the purpose of thanking the Count de Chambord for an act which did him so much honour. The Count de Chambord, availing himself of M. de Salvandy's return, requested him to proceed to Claremont, and to mention in his name to the widowed Queen the feeling which had prompted him to that act of pious reverence in the church on the occasion of the death of the Count de Neully; an act at which not only he himself with all his household assisted in deep mourning, but to which, also, he had invited all the French who were at that moment at Wiesbaden. The Count also prayed M. de Salvandy to communicate to the Queen Amélie the expression of his sympathy and his respect. M. de Salvandy proceeded to Claremont, and fulfilled the mission entrusted to him. He was received by the Queen, the Princes, and Princesses, who expressed themselves as deeply sensible of the kind expressions of which M. de Salvandy was the organ; and all prayed him to return to their illustrious relative, and assure him, in their names, how touched they were at his noble conduct, and what grateful sentiments were inspired by it. M. de Salvandy, charged with this new mission, hastened to perform it, and set out at once for Frohsdorf; where, in all probability, he will find the Count de Chambord.

It is impossible not to applaud this interchange of courtesies between the two branches of the illustrious house of Bourbon. Under such circumstances, there would appear reason to hope that advances commenced on the, as yet, scarcely closed tomb of the late King will meet with no impediment, and that they will before long terminate in a complete reconciliation, comprising all sentiments and all interests. Such an event would be undoubtedly of much importance, and, by putting an end to a rivalry between the houses, would tend to the re-establishment of order in France. In the opinion of men of judgment, any other solution would appear a frail expedient, and would give to the country no security for the present nor stability for the future. Europe has the greatest interest in France founding a regular and solid government, as the guarantee of order and of peace; and there can be little doubt that the following up of the first advances so generously commenced by the Count de Chambord, and so nobly accepted by his aunt and cousins, will be before long brought to a happy termination.

The more overt policy of the Legitimists, and the more lively tone of their anticipations, give a special weight to the minatory allusions repeated in the speeches of President Buonaparte.

The *Evenement* reports that a political congress is to be held at Brussels, at which the question of the fusion of the two Bourbon branches will be fully discussed.

An animated debate took place on Thursday in the Committee of Permanence. The subject is said to have been an expression in the President's speech at Cherbourg, in which he promises to support the Paris and Cherbourg railway, if the inhabitants of the military port will aid him to enlarge the authority of the executive. General Lamoriciere is said to have drawn the attention of his colleagues with much earnestness to the danger of allowing language so undisguisedly ambitious and unconstitutional to pass without rebuke or demand of explanation from the government.

The *Sicde* gives the following result of the sittings of the councils-general with reference to the revision of the constitution:—33 departments have either pronounced against the revision or have not chosen to decide in favour of that measure; 33 desire only a legal revision; 13 demand the revision, without specifying the conditions under which they would wish to see this work accomplished; 6 departments only have voted in favour of an immediate revision.

##### SPAIN.

The result of the elections is thus given in the *Heraldo*:—Conservative deputies re-elected, 160; new conservatives elected, 130; progresistas re-elected, 10; new progresistas elected, 4; double conservative elections, 19; double progresista elections, 1; elections in the Balearic and Canary islands not known, 13; elections in which no candidate has obtained the sufficient number of votes, 12; total, 349. None of the progresista leaders have been returned.

The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier had



caused a funeral service, in memory of King Louis Philippe, to be celebrated in the cathedral church of Seville on the 7th, and another in that of San Lucar on the 9th. An immense concourse of people attended the two ceremonies.

The *Gazette* publishes a Royal decree establishing elementary schools of agriculture.

#### GERMANY.

##### REVOLUTION IN HESSE-CASSEL.—FLIGHT OF THE ELECTOR.

The struggle between the people of Hesse-Cassel and their Prince has been brought to an unexpected and early close by the flight of the latter and his absolutist tools. We give a short outline of the interesting struggle which led to this result.

The reactionary cabinet, at variance with the Parliament, went to the headlong extremity of proclaiming the whole electorate in a state of siege, and investing the commander-in-chief with dictatorial powers against the press, personal liberty, and property. In Cassel the *Hessian Gazette* was suppressed, and a number of arrests were made. The Town-Council had unanimously protested against the state of siege and the commander-in-chief's arbitrary acts; and similar expressions of feeling were being promptly made throughout the electorate.

To render the crisis more intelligible, we adopt the résumé of its antecedents, opportunely supplied by the *Daily News*:—The dominions of Hesse-Cassel interpose between the different portions of the Prussian monarchy. . . . When 1848 came with its uproar and its universal uprisings, the Hessians remained tranquil. They had remodelled their constitution in 1831; and by no means in a democratic spirit, there being a double and even triple system of election, and a chamber in which landed property and civic wealth had due preponderance. But recently, following Austrian advice, the Elector appointed as his prime minister the retrograde Hassenpflug. By an article of the constitution, the Parliament has the exclusive right of voting taxes. "Hassenpflug, however, declined or delayed to call them together, until the time generally destined for the close of the session. The ministers immediately put before them a demand for money, and for the liberty to raise the taxes for 1850. The Parliament replied [by an unanimous vote], that, however little the Ministers possessed the confidence of Parliament, they would not go the length of refusing the supplies, but requested to have a regular budget laid before them, which they promised to examine, discuss, and vote. To so fair and constitutional a resolution the minister replied by dissolving the Parliament; and he is now proceeding to levy the taxes in spite of the Parliament and the constitution. . . . Not only all the people and all the citizens, but all his functionaries are against the Elector; and his entire army, officers and men, avow that their oath of allegiance was taken to the constitution as much as to the Elector. The King of Prussia has, we understand, already signified to the Elector of Hesse, that if he should quarrel with his subjects in consequence of his violating the constitution, he is to expect no help from Prussia. Should Bavarian troops enter the electorate, the Hessians themselves will beat them. But should an Austrian corps advance to occupy any portion of North Germany, a Prussian corps of equal magnitude will most certainly enter the province or the kingdom, whatever it is, from the other side."

The Permanent Committee of the Chamber proceeded with great energy, and with a concurrence so general as to indicate a very salutary feeling in the German population. A telegraphic despatch received at Berlin states that three public departments, to which the Permanent Committee addressed an edict forbidding them to obey the orders of the Government relative to the collection of taxes, &c., had sided with the Committee: these departments—"the Superior College of Finance," "Superior Tax Direction," and "Customs Direction," as well as the Board of Exchequer—had declared to the Ministry that their acts are illegal and cannot be obeyed; and the Boards had addressed remonstrances on the subject to the Elector.

The Chief Procurator of the State accepted the office of prosecuting the Ministers at the suit of the Permanent Committee: the Ministers indicted were Hassenpflug, Baumbach, and Haynau, said to be a brother of the General.

The publisher of the *New Hessian Gazette*, which was seized on the 8th, announced on the 9th that he had obtained the protection of the highest civil tribunal, the Supreme Civil Court of Electoral Hesse. The judgment is published, and it is interesting from its explicitness in laying down principles and stoutness in issuing the consequent order—

Judgment in the case of Frederick Oetker, of Cassel, plaintiff, and the Staats-Anwalt of Hesse-Cassel, charged with arbitrary and unlawful aggression.

Having heard the complaint of the prosecutor and the affidavits on which it is based, together with the defence; and considering that the complaint is supported on the facts—1. That the complainant is publisher of a newspaper called the *Neue Hessische Zeitung*, a political publication; and, 2. That in pursuance of an ordinance issued September 7, for the seizure of presses and printed copies of the newspaper, a written order, signed by General Bauer, was executed at the office of the above-named journal, whereby 50 printed newspapers and 104 half-printed sheets of No. 422 of the paper were seized and taken away with violence; and that, further, soldiers were left in the office with orders to prevent the further printing of newspapers;—considering that the first sentence of Section 37 of the Constitutional Act of January 1831 is dependent on the subsequent sentence, which promises a special law for offences by the press, and is to be construed together with the law on the subject issued August 26, 1848;—considering that the latter law agrees with Section 37 of

the Constitutional Act, in providing that the press shall be free from all restraints, from censure, cautions, concessions, or any other kind of restriction, except as provided by this law; considering that according to those laws no proceedings can be taken against political journals except in the courts of law, and that without a judicial verdict no journal can legally be suspended or suppressed;—considering that the law has been broken by the violent removal of the printed and half-printed newspapers, and the forced suspension of all printing operations, contrary to the right of the complainant; that the order on which these unlawful proceedings were taken was signed by General Bauer, and refers to an ordinance issued September 7 of this year;—considering that this order, even if we accept it as lawfully promulgated on the same evening when it is dated, not having been published in any Government gazette, yet such cannot be considered a publicity sufficient to justify the immediate application of force in its execution;—considering that the order dated September 7, although signed by Ministers, appeared without the concurrence of the Permanent Committee of the States, a concurrence which is constitutionally required, and which can be replaced by no declaration such as is contained in the ordinance referred to;—considering that the courts have to decide simply, and without the operation of any extrinsic influence whatever, on the validity of the ordinance of September 7, comparing it with the laws of the realm;—considering that the proceedings set out by complainant have taken place in opposition to the fundamental laws of the land, and are of a character in nowise to be justified;—considering that no party had the right to intrude upon the premises of the complainant under an unconditional order, and there to commit the acts complained of;

The Court declares the Staats-Anwalt guilty; and directs that the 50 printed copies of the *Neue Hessische Zeitung* and the 104 partially printed sheets taken away by order of General Bauer on the 7th of September be carried back to the place from whence they were taken; that the military guard placed in the office to hinder the printing, be withdrawn.

The Court further directs that the Staats-Anwalt no longer presume to interfere to prevent the printing, publication, or sale of the said journal; and be required to pay the sum of six dollars, the estimated amount of damage sustained by the complainant; and to report to this Court on the 13th instant that all these directions have been fulfilled.

Cassel, Sept. 9.

The following continuous narrative of the course of events in Hesse Cassel, since the 10th inst., is given in the *Times*. On the 11th, M. Hassenpflug, who at length began to doubt the success of his "energetic measures," would fain have made his peace with the civic powers, whom he addressed in terms of the most abject humility, justifying his late measures by protesting "that they were not indeed warranted by the condition of the country," but that "the duty the Elector owed the Confederation and the Federal Diet" had compelled him to conquer his own feelings and to afflict the country.

On the 12th inst. affairs wore a still more sinister appearance. One of the Generals refused to obey orders, and left the service; the arrest of Hassenpflug was hourly to be expected, and there was no relying on the soldiers. Hitherto they had uniformly retreated before the magistrates and messengers of the courts of law. They were disgusted with the ludicrous and humiliating part which they were compelled to play, and they were prepared to throw the weight of their numbers and discipline, not against the people, from whom they received no provocation, but against the traitorous Minister and outlawed foreigner who they could not but see was the prime mover of all the mischief which was rife in the state.

Thus opposed by the people, by the courts of law, by the civic magistrates, and retaining but a weak hold on the soldiery, the Elector and his Premier knew that they could expect no help from any of the other German States. Prussia had pronounced against any intervention in Hesse. Bavaria was, indeed, ready and willing to march her troops into the Electorate, to garrison Cassel, and to uphold M. Hassenpflug with the strong hand. But the Bavarian troops were held in check by a Prussian army, and when the King of Hanover's assistance was asked it was found that M. Stüve, his Premier, could not so far sympathize with M. Hassenpflug as to assent to a Hanoverian expedition into Hesse. M. Hassenpflug's prospects were very gloomy, and his colleagues were in an equally deplorable situation. But the Elector was safe. The very zeal with which the Hessians defended their constitution was his guarantee against any misuse they might make of their victory. Still, so closely was this prince bound up with the plans and the measures of his Ministers that he could not for one moment harbour the thought of remaining alone to face the representatives of his people. Amidst a revolution which stands unequalled for its legality and its utter absence of violence of any kind, the prince and his councillors left Cassel on the 13th inst. unopposed and of their own free will, and proceeded to Hanover. As a parting gift, and perhaps as a first step towards a reconciliation, Major Haynau, the Elector's Minister of War, addressed a letter to Lieutenant-General Bauer, abolishing the state of siege, imploring General Bauer to remain at his post, and offering him the chief direction of the police. It was thought that Lieutenant-General Bauer would decline accepting the offer.

The Chief Burgomaster of Cassel published a proclamation, declaring that, although the sudden departure of the Sovereign has given ground for apprehensions, the late negotiations between the military and civil boards have removed all cause for anxiety. "Cassel," according to the concurrent testimony of all German newspapers, "remains in a state of the profoundest tranquillity."

The Elector, accompanied by two of his Ministers, Messrs. Baumbach and Haynau, arrived at Hanover on the evening of the 13th; and, after an interview

with the King, on the following morning continued his flight by railway to Minden and Düsseldorf, intending to repair to Frankfurt, and to implore the interference of the Federal Diet, which has of late been revived in that city, under the auspices of Austria. At Düsseldorf he was warned by the police not to continue his journey by rail, as his presence in the train had transpired, and as there was some danger of a demonstration on the part of the populace. Taking the hint thus kindly given him, the fugitive Prince left the railway and posted to Langenfeld.

M. Hassenpflug, who was not invited to accompany his master to Hanover, arrived at Rheda in Westphalia on the 13th inst., and on the following morning he took the train to Cologne. He was pale, and his features were distorted with fear and the fatigues of his journey. He informed his fellow-travellers that he was proceeding to Coblenz, but it was generally supposed that he intended to escape into Belgium. His presence in the train having become known it was soon whispered at all the stations that the "Hessen fluch" (Hessen's curse) was a passenger in a certain carriage, and everywhere public opinion vented itself in groans and execrations. On the arrival of the train in Düsseldorf the gendarmes on duty were informed of the presence of Hassenpflug, the convicted forger of Greifswald. One of the passengers, who had paid a particular and by no means welcome attention to M. Hassenpflug's bearing and features, was canvassing the subject with one of the gendarmes, when the examiner, unable to retain his pent-up emotion, addressed him with, "I say, Sir, why do you persecute me?" "Sir," replied the passenger, "I do not persecute you. I'm just telling this man of the villanies of that scoundrel Hassenpflug." The gendarmes asked him for his passport, and when the Minister produced that document a voice was heard to cry, "Look sharp, man, whether it is a good passport! You know he's a forger!" Upon this M. Hassenpflug was arrested and taken to the police station, but he was subsequently allowed to proceed by post to Langenfeld, where he intended to wait for the Elector's arrival.

The edict ordaining martial law throughout the electorate is unusually subversive of municipal law; as will be seen from an outline of its articles: it is signed by the Elector and countersigned by his Ministers:—

1. The whole territory of Cassel is placed in a state of siege until further orders; without, however, impeding ordinary intercourse of citizens. The execution of the following regulations are during this period entrusted to a military commander-in-chief, under whose command the standing army, the burgher guard of individual parishes, and all civil authorities excepting the tribunals, will be placed.

2. The whole administration of police is entrusted to this commander and those under his orders.

3. Public meetings are forbidden, and all other meetings, unless with assent of the military commander.

4. Political journals cannot appear without leave of the Ministry. A copy of each journal must be submitted to the commandant an hour before publication, under penalty of total suppression. The commandant and those appointed by him are empowered to seize forthwith all journals which contain libels or insults on our person, the Government or their organs, or which preach rebellion and disobedience, &c. This measure is applicable to all political flying sheets, placards, and pictorial designs.

5. As regards the having recourse to the employment of force and usages of war, that must depend on the judgment and decision of the military commander, who is alone responsible to us.

6. The military commander-in-chief, or (under pressing circumstances) the military commandant of any separate district, is empowered to suspend existing authorities and state employés, and to dissolve burgher guards, should it be deemed requisite for the maintenance of public peace.

7. Armed opposition against the authorities or their agents, rebellion and treason, are to be judged and punished by military law.

8. The above regulations will remain in vigour until the chamber be assembled for the purpose of giving assent thereto; which will be done as soon as possible.

FLIGHT OF THE ELECTOR OF HESSE-CASSEL.—Cassel, Sept. 13.—The Elector, with all the Ministers, has taken flight. The town is perfectly tranquil. The Supreme Tribunal of Appeal has decided nearly unanimously that the ordinance, commanding the raising of taxes, could not be executed. A telegraphic despatch in the *Cologne Gazette*, announces the arrival of the Elector of Hesse at Hanover on the 13th. He was followed next morning by Haynau and Baumbach. The state of siege is removed, and General Bauer is requested to remain at his post. The General will decline. A proclamation of the Oberburgmeister declares the temporary difficulty which had arisen through the flight of the Prince removed by an understanding between the civil and military authorities.

HESSE DARMSTADT.—A letter from Carlsruhe, published in the *Deutsche Reform*, says:—"We learn from a good source the true motives of the concentration of Bavarian troops on the Main. The Darmstadt Chambers have just met; it is expected that they will be dissolved in five or six days, and that the Bavarians will be called in to strengthen the hands of the Government."

WURTEMBERG.—The High Court of Justice of Wurtemberg has given its decision on the impeachment of the ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Wächter Spittler, on a charge of having violated the constitution. The court declares that there was no foundation for the impeachment.

#### PRUSSIA.

Berlin letters of the 9th inst., in the *Kölnen Zeitung*, confirm the statement that the Prussian Cabinet



Council has formally resolved not to allow any Austrian or Bavarian troops to interfere in Electoral Hesse.

Letters of the 14th inst., state that the King, on receiving the Conservative deputation, praying him to maintain the Union, declared that he would not swerve from the path of German policy he had entered upon, looking to the Prussian nation to support him.

#### ITALY.

ROMAN STATES.—A letter from Rome of the 4th inst. says:—M. Pinelli, envoy of the Court of Sardinia, has been admitted to a private audience by Cardinal Antonelli, and by his holiness. Nothing has transpired as to the result of these conversations, but it is difficult to foresee an early solution to the deplorable collision, so long as the cabinet of Turin shall not make concessions on its starting point. The court of Rome is offended, both by the nature of the Piedmontese reforms, and the manner in which they have been effected.

THE JESUITS IN NAPLES.—The Naples correspondent of the *Daily News*, says:—I mentioned some time ago the attack of the Jesuits on a school kept by an English Protestant lady in Naples, who having received the protection of her minister, is now free from the persecution. Father Costa, who does the foreign intrigue of the order here, is now trying another move, by persuading the lady to place her school in the hands of her daughter, who was brought up to the Roman belief. The activity of the Jesuits is as great as ever. I find a similar circumstance has occurred at Palermo, where the school of a British subject has been closed by the ecclesiastical police. From the facts which came under my notice, it is clear the Church is alive to the danger of dissent.

#### SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

On the 12th the Schleswig-Holstein army retook Eckenforde; and, advancing burned the Danish camp near Kochendorf.

A letter dated September 13th, describes the engagement:—"The severest engagement that has taken place between the two armies, since the battle of Idstedt, occurred yesterday, the Schleswig-Holstein troops having made a *reconnaissance* towards Eckenforde and Missunde in a strong force, and attacked the bridge across the Schlei at the latter point, but without success; after cannonading the defences of the bridge on the north bank of the Schlei for more than an hour, the artillery was recalled, and the troops supporting it retired along the line of country by which they had advanced during the day, bivouacking to the north of their original positions. After the cannonade ceased, and as the troops sent forward with the batteries were retiring, the Danes, who had drawn in the bridge, threw it across the creek again, issued from the entrenchment with several field-pieces, and for some time annoyed the Holsteiners, who were on the *chaussée* to Eckenforde, and immediately south of it considerably; but they were in too great force to be pursued, and as soon as the Danes discovered the strength of the battalions which had not been engaged, they ceased the pursuit, and regained their fortified position. The attack had the result of proving, that the Danes have constructed such entrenchments that, without a very superior force, they cannot be taken, and then only with the certainty of sustaining a great loss.

The first regular quorum of the Legislative Assembly of the Duchies of Holstein and Schleswig assembled at Kiel on the 9th inst. From the fact that nearly all the Duchy of Schleswig is occupied by the Danes, the members present were almost exclusively from Holstein. Count Reventlow delivered an address, described as solemn and impressive. He announced that the Stadtholderate is resolved to persevere in the defence of the provinces, and that it has money in hand to prolong the struggle for a considerable time, without asking for Parliamentary supplies.

#### AMERICA.

Advices from New York are to the 3rd inst.

JENNY LIND and suite arrived at New York on Sunday, the 1st inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and was welcomed by a large multitude of people. Two boys were seriously injured in the rush to catch a glimpse of her. The *New York Tribune*, in describing the arrival of the steamer, says:—"On the top of a light deck-house, erected over the forward companion-way, sat the subject of the day's excitement—the veritable Jenny Lind—as fresh and rosy as if the sea had spared her its usual discomforts, and enjoying the novel interest of everything she saw with an apparent unconsciousness of the observation she excited. At her side stood M. Jules Benedict, the distinguished composer, and Signor Giovanni Beletti, the celebrated basso, her artistic companions. Mr. Barnum, who had by this time climbed on board, with a choice bouquet carefully stuck in the bosom of his white vest, was taken forward and presented by Captain West. But Mr. Collins had for once stolen a march on him, having got on board in advance, and presented Miss Lind a bouquet about three times the size of Barnum's. . . . Mdle. Lind and her companions were charmed by the fresh and changing prospect. She pronounced New York Bay the finest she had ever seen, and her time was spent entirely in scanning the shores with a glass. Seeing the American flag flying at the Quarantine, she said,—"There is the beautiful standard of Freedom; the oppressed of all nations worship it." Signor Beletti exclaimed in rapture,—"Here is the New World at last—the grand New World—first seen by my fellow-countryman, Columbus!" We learn from the *New York Herald*, that on Sunday afternoon the population of

New York became so excited, that "after church hours we were obliged to issue an extra, which sold beyond precedent." Her arrival at the Irving-house, where apartments had been prepared for her, is thus chronicled by the *Tribune*:—"Her arrival created nearly as much excitement in the Irving-house as in the streets. There are at present 530 guests in the house, and each several one is anxious to get a glimpse of her. All the passages leading to her apartments were crowded. The great flag of Sweden and Norway was hoisted on the flag-staff of the Irving-house immediately upon her arrival. Throughout the evening crowds continued to collect about the hotel; and so incessant were their calls, that she was obliged to appear twice again at the windows. Finally, being quite exhausted by the excitement of the day, she retired, and her faithful Swedish servants kept watch to prevent disturbance. A serenade was given to the fair vocalist immediately after midnight by the Musical Fund Society of New York. The musicians performed a number of airs, among which "Hail, Columbia," and "Yankee Doodle," were predominant. Jenny requested a repetition of the latter. On Monday 800 American ladies paid their respects to the Swedish nightingale. Mr. Barnum was in attendance to convey her to the principal sights. She proposed to spend a few days at Fish-hill, on the Hudson, with G. G. Howland, Esq. The time for commencing her concerts had not been fixed. The tickets are to be sold by auction. During the voyage, Jenny and Messrs. Benedict and Beletti gave a concert for the benefit of the sailors and firemen, and the receipts are said to have amounted to £64.

THE EXECUTION OF PROFESSOR WEBSTER took place on the 30th ult. at New York. After an interview with his wife and three daughters on the previous afternoon, two officers were placed as a guard over him during the night. He was perfectly free in conversation, confining himself wholly to moral and religious subjects. He read the Bible and other books with a great degree of earnestness and sincerity. He conversed and read until 12 o'clock, when he laid down upon his cot, spread upon an iron bedstead, and slept until half-past 4 this morning, apparently as sound and restful as under ordinary circumstances. He frequently spoke of his family, and seemed to be quite happy to know that they were all religiously inclined. He briefly spoke of his execution, and repeated the passage of Scripture, "If it be possible let this cup pass from me, yet not my will, but Thine, O Lord, be done." The scaffold was erected inside the gaol-yard. The scenes around the gaol, upon the tops of the private dwellings, were most revolting. From the windows and tops of about 30 houses on Lowell, Causeway, and Leverett streets, the horrid spectacle was witnessed by men, women, and children. On the top of house No. 3, Lowell-street, planks were arranged to accommodate about 100 persons. The windows of all the other houses north, except Mr. Andrews's, the gaoler, Mr. Lovejoy's, and two others, were filled principally with women. We (*New York Tribune*) learn that one of the houses closed was broken into by the mob, so great was the anxiety to view the slaughter. They did great damage to the furniture. While in the house it was surrounded with a posse of police, who denied any of the persons the privilege of coming out. There were about 125 spectators admitted to the gaol-yard by passes from the sheriff, besides the officers in attendance. The whole number of constables and police-officers on duty was 125; 25 constables and 25 police-officers were stationed at several points on the inside, and 75 were on the ground outside the prison. After some formality, the sheriff, supported by deputies Rugg and Freeman, proceeded to the prisoner's cell, followed by the witnesses and other deputies, where an impressive and eloquent prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Putnam, he being the only officiating clergyman present. No other services were held. The prisoner, during prayer, was in his cell in a kneeling position. After prayer we (*Tribune*) had an opportunity to see Professor Webster in his cell. We had not looked upon him since the day he was sentenced. He was greatly altered for the better. We never saw a more healthy-looking man than he appeared to be. His countenance was much more pleasant than when he was upon his trial. Shortly after, at 20 minutes past 9 o'clock, High Sheriff Eveleth, attended by Deputies Coburn, Freeman, and Rugg, Mr. Andrews, the gaoler, Mr. Holmes, the turnkey, and the prisoner, accompanied by Dr. Putnam, came out and ascended the platform of the scaffold, the prisoner taking his position upon the drop. Dr. Putnam immediately entered into earnest conversation with Professor Webster, and continued to do so through the reading of the governor's warrant by the sheriff, and until gaoler Andrews stepped forward to pinion the legs of the prisoner, when the Doctor shook the Rev. Mr. Putnam affectionately by the hand, bade him a final earthly farewell, expressing at the same time the hope that they should meet again in heaven. The prisoner was dressed in a black suit, apparently the same clothes that he wore during his trial. Deputy-sheriffs Rugg and Freeman adjusted the rope at just 25 minutes to 10 o'clock. Before the cap was drawn over his eyes he shook hands with gaoler Andrews, Mr. Holmes, and last with the sheriff, and thanked them for their kind treatment to him. Sheriff Eveleth then said—

In the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and in accordance with the warrant of the Chief Executive, I now, before these witnesses, proceed to execute the sentence of the law upon John W. Webster, convicted at the March term of the Supreme Judicial Court, of the murder of Dr. George Parkman.

This said, the sheriff placed his foot upon the fatal spring, and in an instant more the victim was launched into eternity. He gave several struggles and all was over. After remaining some thirty minutes, Drs. Stedman and Clark pronounced the body lifeless, when it was lowered into a black coffin, and conveyed back into the same cell where, in the full vigour of manhood, it had but a short period before trod. It will be delivered to the family this afternoon, and without much ceremony be buried at Mount Auburn, in the family vault. Thus far we have no knowledge that there exists any other confession than the bare statement which he has repeatedly made, that the law of capital punishment was right, and that he was justly a subject of it.

POLITICAL NEWS.—In Congress the usual Appropriation Bill has been passed by the House, providing for the current items of national expenditure. The bill for the abolition of the slave-trade in the district of Colombia, on the motion of Mr. Clay, was made the special order of the day in the Senate, on the 1st inst. This was opposed by the advocates of slavery, but they found themselves in a minority of twenty, and the measure was adopted. In the House of Representatives a motion not to read the Texan Boundary Bill which, in effect, would have been its rejection, was lost by a vote of 168 to 34. A motion was then made to comprise in one bill, not only that of the Texan boundary, but also the two others, providing territorial governments for New Mexico and Utah, which was negatived by a majority of 33. The Boundary Bill was again taken up on the following day, and made the special order of the day at 12 o'clock, to be resumed on every future day till disposed of. The passing of the Fugitive Slave Bill by the Senate, is the alleged cause of a new modification of President Fillmore's first Cabinet. Mr. McKennan had resigned the Ministry of the Interior. Under the Fugitive Slave Bill it is important that the United States Marshal should be an officer, pledged to execute its provisions according to their spirit, and untinctured with Abolitionism. Mr. Webster is said to have come to some understanding with the South on the point, and to have demanded the power and responsibility of supervising this officer's duties, which have lately been removed from the control of his department, and placed under that of the Home Minister. It is said that his demand is conceded, and hence the retirement of Mr. McKennan. The agitation of the slave question has raised much excitement, and the talk of nullification is renewed with earnestness in the South.

A destructive epidemic has made its appearance in Milwaukee, Wis., causing one hundred and nine deaths in two days. It bears some resemblance to the cholera, but is supposed to be a species of malignant dysentery. It is confined, in a great measure, to the German population of the city.

Intelligence from Mexico is to the 13th of August. The health of the city is entirely restored, the cholera having disappeared after raging a hundred days, and destroying over 15,000 persons. The political condition of the people was still very unsettled. There was much misery at Vera Cruz, in consequence of the high price of provisions.

#### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

A letter from the island of St. Helena, dated the 29th July, communicates the occurrence of a disastrous gale off the Cape of Good Hope. A number of vessels had foundered with their crews, and many more had been cast ashore and wrecked. The "British Settler" was lost—all hands drowned; the captain had his wife and family on board. The French ship "L'Aigle" drove on shore, previously dismasted; the captain, seven hands, and a passenger (the Governor of Manila), drowned. The "Queen of the West" lost; all hands seemed to have perished, a small desk washed up showing the captain's name, &c. The "Arab," the "Prince Charlie," and the "Royal Albert," all lost, at Table Bay. An American vessel seen totally dismasted, and signalling distress; not since seen, and supposed to have gone down with all on board. The "Asiatic" was driven into Algoa Bay, with five feet of water in the hold; one lad washed overboard, and all the crew maimed with broken legs or arms, or completely exhausted; she went on shore, and became a total wreck—crew saved. The "Grindley," the "Duchess of Buccleuch," and other vessels "too many to enumerate," had foundered or been wrecked; but their crews had been saved. The coast was strewn with wreck and goods, the latter chiefly of Eastern production, such as cotton and indigo. This calamitous news was brought to St. Helena by the captain of the schooner "Bailey," who arrived there on the morning of the 29th July, direct from Table Bay; but particulars of dates are omitted.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

Papers from Sydney to the 5th of May, state that the indefatigable Dr. Lang was busily at work. In the Government Gazette of 29th April an intimation appeared, signed "John Dunsmore Lang, D.D.," that application would be made in the next session of the Legislative Council, for a bill to incorporate "The Australian Colonization Company;" the objects of the company being to "purchase and re-sell eligible tracts of waste land, available for cultivation, throughout this territory, with a view to the introduction and settlement of virtuous and industrious persons and families of the middle and humbler classes of society from Great Britain and Ireland." A paragraph appears in the *Sydney Herald*, that writs having been issued on the 2nd of May for the election of two members for Port Phillip to the Legislative Council, returnable on the 25th of June, Dr. Lang had gone to Melbourne to offer himself as a



candidate. The doctor's lecture on an Australian League, with a view to the erection of these colonies into an independent state, delivered at Melbourne, has already been commented on by the mother country press. The doctor, however, like other prophets, seems to meet with little honour in his own country. The *Sydney Morning Herald* has advanced grave charges against him in relation to his emigration doings. The *Herald* is the organ of the liberal conservative proprietary class. On the other hand, the *People's Advocate*, also published at Sydney, the organ of the working classes and the democracy, says, with reference to the charge against the doctor of having "led many families to these shores under misrepresentation," and having "induced them to expect grants of land which they have not got, and which they ventured their all to obtain," that there are many things in Dr. Lang's conduct "which require to be cleared up and explained." The doctor very coolly meets all these assaults by an advertisement in the *Herald*, to the effect that he does not intend to vindicate himself till he has a newspaper of his own. Whereupon the editor of the *People's Advocate*, after expressing his approbation of the principles promulgated in Dr. Lang's lectures, observes, "We fear much he is not the man to be the leader of a popular movement."

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

**PROPERTY OF THE LATE LOUIS PHILIPPE.**—Since Louis Philippe's death the journals have been speaking of the fortune which he has left, and it has been even said that the legacy duties would amount to some millions. The exaggeration is great. The landed property belonging to the late king contains about 212,000 English acres. The gross revenue of this property, calculated on an average of ten years, 3,900,000 francs. But from this it is necessary to deduct the expenses of taxes, insurance, agency, &c., amounting to 1,611,000 francs. There therefore remains a revenue of 2,378,000 francs, which, at 3 per cent, represents a capital of nearly 79,000,000 francs. In this valuation we do not comprise non-productive property, such as chateaux, parks, and gardens, which are not without importance. The moveable property of the king, consisting of matters held in common by him and Madame Adelaide, arising from canal shares and tontines, must be worth 325,000 francs a year; also Government securities belonging to Louis Philippe himself, amounting to 400,000 francs a-year, including 30,000 francs a-year in the Five per Cents. for the chapels of Dreux and Neuilly. But this situation, so brilliant in appearance, is considerably diminished by the enormous debts contracted almost exclusively for the works undertaken at Versailles and in the royal palaces. The names of the executors of Louis Philippe are now known—they are, MM. de Montalivet, Dupin, sen., de Montmorency, Laplagne, Barrie, and Scribe, formerly advocate at the Court of Cassation.—*Paris Correspondent of the Independent.*

**IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES BY MR. LAYARD.**—This enterprising traveller, at Kojinyik, penetrated into a chamber which appeared to be of the same class as the "House of Records" noticed by the prophet Ezra, where was found a copy of a decree of Cyrus, permitting the Jews to return from captivity. In this chamber Mr. Layard found, in terra cotta tables, piled up from the floor to the ceiling, and representing apparently the archives of the Assyrian empire during the long historical succession. Mr. Layard had packed, by the last accounts, five cases for transport to England; and these only occupied one small corner of the apartment. When the whole collection is disinterred and examined it is probable that we shall have a better account of the history, religion, jurisprudence, and philosophy of the Assyrians, thirteen centuries before the Christian era, than we have either of Greece or Rome during any period of their history.

A movement has been set on foot at Quebec, America, for raising a public monument to Wilson, the Scotch vocalist, who, it will be remembered, died in that city last summer.

**PULLED UNDER BY A SHARK.**—The *Trinidadian* relates a tale of a shark. The sloop "Harriet" was off Moruga, on the night of the 7th July last. Augustus Inglis, the captain's brother-in-law, had placed himself in an incautious position on a dog kennel, with his legs over the side of the vessel. In this attitude he fell asleep, and fell over into the sea. The night was very dark, but a boat was lowered immediately, and the man swimming astern was heard to cry, "Quick, quick! there's a shark." The men pulled with all their might, and the captain called aloud to him to keep up his courage, as the boat was at hand. They were within a yard of him, and eager hands were stretched out to lay hold of him, but the monster already had him. A piercing cry rent the air, "O God! the shark!" and immediately he was pulled under, and was no more seen.

**HEROISM IN A BOY.**—On Friday a lad, about 13 years of age, was driving his mother (Mrs. Humphrey) and five little children, with the nurse, and when at the lake, this side of Torryburn, the horse rushed into the water, the bank being very steep, and they were all engulfed beyond their depth. The mother, with her infant in her arms, supported herself for an instant, but sank, when feeling her foot touching something, by exertion she rose to the surface, and grasped a branch held out by some men, who, providentially, by this time were present. The lad seized two of his sisters, but finding they were too heavy, called for help; he was dragged on shore, he being the only one who could swim. He again struck out, and seeing another of his sisters in the waggon at the bottom of the lake, went down

and rescued her in time (though she was insensible) to preserve life. One more child was still floating on the water, supported by its clothes; the noble brother again dashed in, restoring this fourth one by his courage and exertions. The nurse was saved by grasping a stick held out by men on shore. Thus a lad, 13 years of age, saved the lives of four children.—*St. John (N.B.) News.*

The French journals report that the trade of the Republic is rapidly increasing. About £180,000 was realized by the sale of pictures, &c., in the palace in Holland.

**CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPHS.**—The electric telegraph between Vienna and Cracow has just been completed, and the first despatch over it—a military one—was received by the Minister of War from Cracow in five minutes.

The Austrian Government has issued a decree requiring that all newspaper articles shall be signed by the writers.

**HAYNAU.**—On General Haynau's arrival at Cologne he was obliged to be protected from the violence of the populace by the police. At Hanover his reception was no better. On the 11th inst., a considerable crowd assembled in front of the British Hotel, and the name of Haynau was soon heard above a storm of maledictions and hisses. As the rage and numbers of the populace were increasing, a body of police were sent from the nearest station, and two of the crowd were taken off, upon which the uproar became greater than before. At half-past 11, three divisions of the city guard were turned out, who succeeded, after a time, in dispersing the crowd.

**DANGER OF RESEMBLING GENERAL HAYNAU.**—The *Journal du Havre* of Sunday says:—"A certain degree of agitation was remarked yesterday morning at the railway station on the departure of the 11 o'clock train. It was rumoured in the crowd that General Haynau was about to proceed to Paris by the train. Every eye was directed to an elderly man, of a military look, very corpulent, and with stern features ornamented with immense black moustachios. 'It is Haynau,' people murmured; 'it is the Austrian butcher!—It is the man who flogged women!' Fortunately some one was present who was able to state that the person in question was a Mexican general, M. Santa Cruz, who has been at Havre for some days. He cannot have been much flattered at being taken for Haynau, and exposed on the part of the population of Gravelle to an ovation like that which the 'pacifator' of Hungary obtained in the brewhouse at Bankside. It will become dangerous for persons having any resemblance to the too celebrated Austrian general to wear long moustachios. Yesterday, for example, a gentleman going from Caen to Havre by the Neustrie steamer, was supposed to be Haynau, and was very nearly subjected to disagreeable demonstrations."

**DUELING IN INDIA.**—A Lieut. Rose, of the 3rd Bengal N.I., is to be tried for refusing to fight with Mr. Lang, editor of the *Mofussilite*, at Simla, from whom he nearly received a horse-whipping for defamation of character. Mr. Lang had accused a civilian and some others of cheating at cards, and a commission has been ordered by the Governor-General to assemble to inquire into the matter.

Some Austrian officers at Vienna have wreaked their vengeance upon a picture of Queen Victoria, for the rough reception given by the Bankside brewers to Haynau!

**EARTHQUAKE IN DALMATIA.**—A letter dated Magno Piccolo, August 24, says—On the 19th, at a quarter past 8 in the evening, a violent shock, preceded by a heavy and long detonation, again spread consternation on all sides. Walls were thrown down, buildings already injured received fresh damage, and one house which the inhabitants had fortunately quitted was entirely thrown down.

**ROBBERY BY A CLERK IN LIVERPOOL.**—A young man named Rawlinson, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Daunt, iron merchants of Liverpool, absconded last week with £267 belonging to his employers. He was apprehended at Birmingham, and has been committed to take his trial. The greater portion of the money was found in his possession; he had paid a debt of £10 and given £20 to his mother. The arrest was effected through an ingenious device of Mr. Bewick, the head of the detective police, at Manchester. That functionary discovered that Rawlinson had been paying his addresses to a lady in the neighbourhood, and a watch was placed upon her house. A letter was delivered to her the following morning, when the police officer on watch, directly it was placed in her hands, demanded to see it. It was yielded up, and part of it was as follows:—"Birmingham, Friday afternoon.—My dear Margaret,—I arrived here this morning about ten o'clock quite hearty and well. I have been wishing all day you had been with me, as I was quite by myself and completely lost. Perhaps you will come by the quarter past ten train to-morrow, and I shall meet you at the station on arrival here. Should, however, we miss each other, which is not at all likely, then take a cab and tell the man to drive direct to the King Edward Parade, Birmingham (do not forget), and remain till I come, as I have been stopping there since I have been here. Do not, dear Margaret, forget the caution I gave you upon leaving Manchester, not to tell anybody where you are going, or where I am at present." The result was that the unfortunate lover, when the train reached Birmingham, instead of clasping his "dear Margaret" in his arms, was astounded to find himself in the hands of a police-officer, at whose elbow was Mr. Daunt, one of his late employers.

## IRELAND.

## THE SYNOD AT THURLES.

The ecclesiastical proceedings at Thurles, inaugurated with such rich ceremonial, and conducted with such veiled mystery, came to a conclusion yesterday week: the prelates and theologians, abbots and friars of all colours, have turned their faces to the respective seats of their local authority. The attendance on the last day, both of clergy and laity, was extremely numerous; and an immense multitude of country people assembled about the precincts of the cathedral. The correspondent of the *Times* describes the scene:—"At half-past ten o'clock, the bishops, wearing soutanes and rochets, with pectoral cross, entered the Cathedral in procession from the College. High mass was celebrated by his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Slatery. When the high mass was concluded, the Primate took his seat between his theologians at the epistle side of the altar; and, it having been announced by the secretaries that the business of the Synod had now concluded, and that it only remained for the prelates to affix their signatures to the decrees agreed upon, the Rev. Dr. Cooper came forward, and deposited the records on which those decrees were inscribed, on the gospel side of the altar. The Secretaries—namely, the Rev. Dr. O'Brien, of Waterford, the Rev. Dr. Cooper, of Dublin, and the Rev. Dr. Leahy, of Thurles—then took their places close by the altar to witness the signing and final attestation of the decrees of the Synod by all who were qualified by ecclesiastical rank to take part in its councils and vote at its deliberations. First came the primate, who signed and declared his adoption of the decrees contained in the record before him; and then followed the other prelates and procurators of absent bishops, who each affixed their signatures in like manner. When the signatures of these dignitaries had been duly affixed to the decrees, and the same attested by the Secretaries as witnesses, Primate Cullen proceeded to address his brethren in the episcopacy and the assembled congregation. His exhortation was brief, but much more to the purpose than the longer-winded sermons of Drs. Blake and M'Hale."

The final proceedings are more congenially related by the *Freeman's Journal*:—"The Rev. Mr. Ford, speaking from the altar, said that the proceedings were now about to terminate by a solemn procession of the bishops and clergy; and it was the wish and command of the Primate that none but the ecclesiastics taking part in the ceremonial should leave the chapel until the procession returned. Their lordships then went forth from the cathedral in procession to the college, and in less than half an hour returned and resumed their places. During the procession, the Te Deum, as composed and arranged by the Abbé Hari, was chanted by the choir in a style of the richest and most sublime ecclesiastical harmony, beautifully and impressively conveying the sentiments of praise and adoration which are imparted in the opening verse of this glorious hymn of jubilation. On the return of the procession, some psalms were sung in plain Gregorian chant; and at the conclusion the choir intoned the psalm 'Benedictus,' harmonized for four voices; the effect of which was truly sublime, and afforded a grand and fitting consummation to the magnificent ceremonial which marked the close of the National Synod of Ireland—the greatest and most auspicious era in the religious history of our country which has been witnessed for centuries past, or may be for centuries to come. Before the bishops left the cathedral, the Rev. Dr. Cooper ascended the altar, and announced, by direction of his Grace the Primate, an indulgence of forty days to all the faithful who had assisted at the ceremonial of the Synod, and offered their prayers to the Almighty to invoke a blessing on its councils."

The *Cork Examiner* adds some information referring to the Synod and the colleges:—"The statement in the *Dublin Evening Post* of yesterday's date [the 5th inst.] as to the division in the Synod on the college question is, as far as I can ascertain, founded on fact. There was only a majority of one bishop in favour of the proposition for compelling ecclesiastics to retire from them; but it is confidently said that the primate, in virtue of his authority as Papal legate, will make it imperative on all Catholic ecclesiastics to leave them, and that he will issue such edict immediately after the conclusion of the Synod. On the other hand, the minority seem very confident, and appear as if they had gained a victory; as I learn, they did not at all expect so large a number. Still, all are unanimous in receiving the Papal rescripts. You will be glad to hear, however, that on the day after that division, a unanimous decree was passed for taking immediate steps to found a Catholic University. Every ecclesiastic in Ireland will be called upon to pay an annual tax of two per cent. on his income for its support; and a committee has been already named for carrying the project into effect: the Archbishop and Dr. Cantwell, for Ulster; the Archbishop and Dr. Derry, for Connaught; the Archbishop and Dr. Healey, for Leinster; the Archbishop and Dr. Foran, for Munster. These prelates are to associate with themselves as many priests, and a similar number of laymen are to be associated with both, to form a provisional committee for carrying the project into effect. Dr. Cantwell, it is said, commences by a subscription of £11,000."

The *Examiner* has since supplied a *résumé* of the subjects which occupied the attention of the conclave, and of their supposed determinations; declaring, with a sort of accredited prudery, that it gleams from "public channels alone," and in nowise officially interprets the mysteries of the "solemn council."



chamber." It is said, then, that there have been two decisions against the Queen's Colleges—one against their character and tendency, which was come to by a considerable majority, but not so large a majority as was anticipated by those adverse to them; the other, for withdrawing ecclesiastics from them, which was affirmed by a majority of one. It is also said, that the plan of establishing a Catholic University met with general acquiescence, or rather with unanimous approval; that all sacraments are to be administered in future in churches, country stations being specially condemned; and that several rules have been laid down with respect to religious ceremonials, so as to establish a perfect uniformity with those in Rome; that the question of mixed marriages has not been discussed at all; that no material change has been made with respect to the observance of fasts; and that no rule has been made with respect to the stricter discipline of the religious orders. It is also said, that on Tuesday night all the decrees passed by the Synod were signed and solemnly approved of by all; and that the Primate will shortly publish an official address to the Catholic Church of Ireland, in which it is likely that his Grace will take strong ground with respect to the Colleges."

## ADDRESS OF THE SYNOD.

"The Synodical Address of the fathers of the National Council of Thurles to their beloved flock, the Catholics of Ireland," has just been put forth, signed, "Paul, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland, and Delegate of the Apostolic See, President of the Synod, and John, Bishop of Clonfert, Promoter of the Synod." It contains little that was not anticipated, almost the sole subject being the question of education and the provincial colleges; and the decision amounts substantially to this, that the Roman Catholic prelates and clergy of Ireland bind themselves unanimously to act upon the Papal rescripts on this matter that have been already before the public, and which have "admonished the archbishops and bishops of Ireland to have no part whatever in carrying out these colleges;" recommending also most earnestly the erection of a Catholic Academy in Ireland on the model of one founded by the Belgian bishops at Louvain; and moreover expressing astonishment that any should assert, "that it is lawful for priests to undertake certain offices in said colleges." The "condemnation" of the colleges that has been sanctioned by the Synod is, therefore, the same as that already pronounced at Rome. The address thus announces the intention of the prelates with reference to the proposed Roman Catholic Academy:—

It is then, in our conviction, quite unnecessary to assure you, that everything which concerns your welfare, all that regards the advancement of your interests, whether temporal or eternal, is bound up with our warmest affections; that there is no exertion, no sacrifice, compatible with principle, which we would not cheerfully make, to ameliorate your condition, and promote your prosperity. As a pledge of the sincerity of those sentiments, we have determined to make every effort in our power to establish a sound and comprehensive system of university education, that will combine all that is practically useful in the present system with all that is pure and edifying in religious doctrine. A committee has been appointed by this Synod to examine into the details of this most important project, and to carry it into execution. The difficulties to be contended with are indeed great; but, if we meet them in the spirit of faith—if we act with Christian union—they will soon disappear. We have within ourselves here at home, and in the persons of our brethren, who are scattered not only through the sister kingdoms and the British colonies, but throughout the continent of America, ample resources—zeal, learning, talent, and the pecuniary means for the accomplishment of such an object.

The Catholic public are then most solemnly warned against the dangers of attending the colleges; but to meet the argument urged on the other side, that the bishops and clergy had never raised any alarm on the score of the attendance of Catholic youth at Trinity College, or other similar places of education, the address proceeds:

The solemn warning which we address to you, against the dangers of those collegiate institutions, extends, of course, to every similar establishment known to be replete with danger to the faith and morals of your children—to every school in which the doctrines and practices of your church are impugned, and the legitimate authority of your pastors set at naught. Alas! our country abounds with too many public institutions of this kind, which have been the occasion of ruin to thousands of those souls that were redeemed by the precious blood of Jesus Christ; but still they bear the perils with which they are replete inscribed upon their front, and they are known by all to be most dangerous anti-Catholic. It is not necessary, nor was it ever necessary, to raise our voice against establishments so avowedly hostile. It is when the wolf assumes the clothing of the sheep, that the pastor has most reason to tremble for his flock, and to exert all his courage and energy for its defence.

The address then proceeds to caution the people against books of a tendency dangerous to faith and morals, and with which the press is so prolific in this country as well as on the continent; and which the Synod attributes to the evil systems of education which have prevailed, and over which the clergy have had no control. Amongst the rest it says:

We caution you also against those publications in which loyalty is treated as a crime, a spirit of sedition is insinuated, and efforts are made to induce you to make common cause—to sympathize with those apostles of socialism and infidelity, who, in other countries, under the pretence of promoting civil liberty, not only undermined the foundations of every Government, but artfully assailed the rights of the apostolic see, and sought for the destruction of the Holy Catholic Church.

The address next goes on to denounce, in the

strongest language, the system of proselytism which has been carried on of late years in some of the most remote and impoverished districts of Ireland; and the promoters of which are accused of endeavouring to decoy the starving poor from their religion by the allurements of food and clothing. The address says:

To the credit of the respectable and enlightened portion of our Protestant brethren be it said, that none have been more loud and indignant in reprobating a system so scandalous and degrading to any form of religion, a system that does not even pretend to conceal the corruption and profligacy which it employs as the instruments of perversion, but which drives its sacrilegious traffic in the noon-day and before the public gaze, offering its mess of pottage for the glorious inheritance it seeks to purchase.

The address then dwells at considerable length on the sufferings of the poor during the recent period of national affliction, and at present. It denounces in the strongest terms the cruelties to which they have been subjected; alludes to the "desolating track of the exterminator," that may be traced in so many parts of the country, but at the same time strongly urges the people to bear these cruelties with patience and resignation, and not to become their own avengers, or to enter into secret and illegal combinations. The virtue of charity is earnestly inculcated; and towards the conclusion it is announced, that the Pope has granted a general jubilee, which will commence on St. Michael's day, and continue for three months.

In an appendix, the rescripts of the Holy See, on the subject of the colleges, are published in Latin and English. That dated October, 1847, contains the following passages, which the succeeding rescripts of October, 1848, and April, 1850, only tend to confirm:—

But as it could have wished that some bishops, before treating with the Government to obtain an amendment of the law regarding the colleges in question, and other matters in their favour, had first solicited the decision of the Holy See; so, also, it does not doubt—so great has been the obedience which the prelates of Ireland have ever professed to the Head of the Church—but that those same bishops will retract what they may have done to the contrary. . . . Of all things, the Sacred Congregation would deem it most advantageous that the bishops, uniting their exertions, should erect in Ireland a Catholic academy, on the model of that which the prelates of Belgium founded in the city of Louvain.

The *Evening Post*, speaking of the address, says it must "produce a sensation on the Catholic mind in Ireland which we forbear, at present, to anticipate."

## LORD CLARENDON'S VISIT TO ULSTER.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland made a public entry into Belfast on Thursday, amidst the most impressive demonstrations by the sober but strongly-feeling citizens. General Bainbridge and his staff, the corporation, with other public bodies, and a vast concourse of merchants, received him in procession; and the populace assembled in an immense concourse, and filled the air with acclamations. On the same day, the Lord-Lieutenant commenced his active progress through a round of visitations—to the Hall of the Ulster Flax Society, to the great flax-spinning mill of the Messrs. Mullolland, and other notable bodies or establishments. From the Belfast Board of Guardians he received an address, informing him that the condition of the poorer classes in Belfast is gradually improving, and that out-door relief, with its demoralizing effects, has been unnecessary. He congratulated them, in reply, on the fact that during a period of unexampled distress, the poor were maintained without assistance from the government, and without the interposition of undue burdens on the rate-payers.

The grand feature was, the banquet given at the Music Hall, which was decorated in splendid style for the occasion. The toast given by the Mayor, in a flowing bumper, "The health of his Excellency the Earl of Clarendon," was received with tremendous enthusiasm, which was prolonged for several minutes, the band playing "St. Patrick's Day." His Excellency, upon rising, was received with protracted cheering, and, after alluding to a visit he had paid to Belfast twenty-three years ago, and generally to the vast progress it had made since that period in manufactures and arts, the noble Earl proceeded to refer to the trials the country had undergone, and the many encouraging signs of improvement around him.

Among the most agreeable signs of improvement which have of late taken place in this country, I rank the fact, that almost all men in Ireland appear to recognise the folly and uselessness of those political differences which have too long destroyed confidence, scared away capital, and fostered a spirit of animosity among the population [hear, hear, and applause]. I do not, of course, allude to the legitimate discussion of political questions—the birthright of British subjects—which has utility for its basis, and the public good for its object. I allude to that agitation which is carried on, not for the public interest, but for individual purposes, and I am happy in being able to appeal to this enlightened assembly, whom I have the honour of addressing, whether, in this respect, a vast improvement has not taken place—whether a period can be recollected less characterised by scheming agitators than that of the two years just passed? [applause.] Few can remember a circuit such as that lately passed, when, with two or three exceptions, the addresses of all the judges were couched in language of congratulation as to the improved moral and social character of the people of Ireland, and the absence of those frequent agrarian outrages which, I am very sorry to say, so long have proved the curse of this country. This is a hopeful sign, and I have, too, the authority of the Inspector-General of the constabulary for saying, that since he entered the force, the calendar of crime was never so low as it is at pre-

sent [hear, hear]. The improvement generally is manifest and encouraging. I believe that the crops have never been got in so well as they have this year, and that the lands were never so well tilled. £1,000,000 sterling has already been advanced under the Land Improvement Act, and the reports we have received from the Commissioners of Public Works show how well the example of improving landlords has been followed by improving tenants, and how important to the labouring classes is regular employment with money wages. I certainly was grieved at seeing to-day large bales of flax—Russian and Dutch—that might have been replaced by Irish [hear, hear]. I regretted the sight; still, it is gratifying to know that attention is being generally turned to the cultivation of flax in this country, and that owners and occupiers of land are beginning to understand how greatly their interests will be promoted by their contributing to advance the national manufactures [applause]. I regard the present movements in this direction as hopeful, and I look forward to a time when the advantages will become fully apparent, and when the interests of agriculture and manufactures will be interwoven and brought together into harmonious action [great applause]. . . . The Poor-law was introduced into Ireland at a very unfortunate moment, because a moment of embarrassment and of difficulty, but, now that it is being thoroughly understood, old evils and difficulties are being removed. In June and July of this year there were on the relief list 8,000 or 7,000 less than during the corresponding period last year, and the reduction in out-door relief has been as 3,000 to 20,000. There are at the present time not more than 14,000 persons receiving out-door relief, and from the circumstance that Boards of Guardians are discharging their duties with greater zeal and efficiency, and that they are taking a deeper interest in the subject, and that they are managing the affairs of the workhouses as they would manage their own affairs, I am persuaded that the expenses of future management will be greatly reduced [hear, hear]. His Excellency, after a few additional remarks, again thanked the assembly for the honour which had been conferred upon him, and resumed his seat amid loud cheers.

Lord Clarendon's mitigated defence of the landlords in his Belfast speech, is strongly animadverted on by the *Freeman's Journal*; and His Excellency's refusal to receive a deputation on the subject of tenant-right is commented on by the *Banner of Ulster*.

In reply to an address from the town commissioners of the borough of Newtownards, in the course of which the question of "tenant right" was brought in, Lord Clarendon said,—

"I was under the impression that, in this part of the country, the tenant right of Ulster was maintained in full force, and that no complaint could exist upon that subject. I agree with you that the peace and prosperity of Ireland are intimately connected with the relations that subsist between landlord and tenant, but I must observe that the success of any attempt which Parliament may make next year to place these relations upon a sounder footing, by securing to a tenant the compensation for his improvements to which you advert, will mainly depend upon the manner in which this question is approached. Legislative interference, in matters which possibly might be more conveniently arranged between individuals, is always difficult; and the difficulty must be increased if all parties concerned are not animated by a spirit of justice and moderation."

THE TENANT LEAGUE.—Active preparations are making for the great county demonstrations of the tenant league. The counties of Wexford, Kilkenny, Meath, and Monaghan, are to meet in succession, the arrangements for the Kilkenny meeting being as yet the most forward and important. This demonstration will take place on the 25th, and deputations from the North and from Dublin will attend.

M. DE VERICOUR.—The council of the Queen's College, Cork, met yesterday, to consider the case of M. de Vericour, who has arrived in town from the continent. We understand that the council have formally rescinded their former act, in reference to the suspension of M. de Vericour, and have also expressed their desire that the whole matter should be buried in oblivion; M. de Vericour having announced that he had already given directions for the alteration of the title-page of his work, so as to convey that it was written by him as "Professor of Modern Languages," and not in his capacity as Professor of the Queen's College.—*Cork Examiner*, Sept. 11.

THE SYNOD AND THE QUEEN'S COLLEGES.—The Archbishops of Tuam and Cashel have addressed letters to Sir T. Redington, declining the office of visitors to the two Queen's Colleges in their respective dioceses. It is said that the Roman Catholic Primate (Dr. Cullen) also declines the similar office proffered to him in the college at Belfast. The letters of Dr. Slatery (of Cashel) and "John of Tuam," represent the colleges as "dangerous to the faith and morals" of such young Catholics as may attend them.

THE SEA SERPENT VERY LIKE A WHALE.—A Mr. T. Buckley, writing from Kinsale, on the 11th inst., informs the *Cork Reporter* that he was induced by some friends to go to sea in the hope of falling in with the interesting stranger who has been lately trying the benefit of salt water bathing on the Irish coast, and that he was not long kept in suspense, for "a little to the west of the Old Head the monster appeared." Its size, he truly avers, is beyond all description, and the head, he adds, very like a (bottle-nose) whale. One of the party fired the usual number of shots, but, of course, without effect.

ROMAN CATHOLIC LOYALTY IN HIGH PLACES.—The health of the Pope was toasted with supreme honour at the ecclesiastical dinner at Thurles College yesterday, but that of her Majesty was omitted.—*Limerick Chronicle*, Sept. 11.



**LAW APPOINTMENTS IN IRELAND.**—The sudden death of Chief Justice Doherty, which occurred at Beaumaris on Sunday last, has caused a vacancy in the chief seat in the Court of Common Pleas. It is understood that the Attorney General, Mr. Monahan, will obtain this valuable post, and that the Solicitor-General, Mr. Hatchell, will become first law officer—a promotion which would cause a vacancy in the representation of the borough of Windsor. There is already much speculation about the appointment of the new Solicitor-General, and the names of Mr. Sergeant O'Brien, Mr. Berwick, Q.C., Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, Q.C., Mr. Hughes, Q.C., Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., and other members of the bar, are mentioned; but there is little likelihood that any of the appointments will be made until the return of the Lord Lieutenant from the North. The office of advising counsel to the Irish Government, vacant since the appointment of Mr. Baldwin as one of the judges of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, will probably remain so until the return of his Excellency.—*Morning Chronicle*.

**PROPOSED NEGRO EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED STATES TO THE WEST INDIES.**—A meeting of the Dublin West India Association was held on Friday week, at which Mr. Turnbull, late Government Commissioner at Havana, was present, and entered into much interesting detail in reference more especially to the plan suggested by him for the emigration of the free black population of the United States to the West Indies. We have seen the memorandum referred to in the resolutions which were entered into. It is drawn up with much ability, and the views which it takes of the proposed scheme are most enlightened and judicious. The report of the House of Lords, recommending an enforcement of the treaties with Spain and Brazil, has directed much attention to the subject, although there are serious difficulties in the way of carrying out any step which might be effectual.

**SUICIDE IN THE SERPENTINE.**—On Sunday morning, about 6 o'clock, Griffiths, one of the Royal Humane Society men, was rowing at the east end of the Serpentine, when he observed a small reticule basket under the wall which supports the iron railing, placed after the death of Lord Rivers at this part of the water, some years ago, and soon after he succeeded in taking out the body of a young lady, not above 18 years of age, near the north shore, which he immediately conveyed to the Humane Society's house. All efforts to restore animation were futile, and it is supposed she committed suicide during the night. She is about five feet high, with brown hair and grey eyes. Round her neck she had a silk watch-guard, to which was attached a small silver Geneva watch, with no maker's name, but numbered 1,080. There are three small scars on her forehead, and Mr. Woolley is of opinion that, when a child, she had dislocated her hip, as the heel of the left leg was shortened some inches. A memorandum-book was in her reticule, some scraps of poetry in a lady's hand, and a pen and ink sketch of a gentleman. "Miss Harriet Pigeon, Bradley-street," was written on one of the leaves.—*Globe*.

**INCENDIARISM.**—There have been very serious incendiary fires in Cambridgeshire during the past week. On Saturday, farm property, the produce of more than 150 acres, was consumed at Comberton. On the night of Sunday some more stacks were fired in the same village, but the damage was but slight, plenty of assistance being fortunately at hand. On Saturday night the farm homestead of the Rev. T. Breteton at Steeple Morden, was fired, and all destroyed, except the newly-erected brick house; damage £3,000; premises and crops insured. On Sunday evening the homestead of Mr. Bird of Wrestlingworth, met a similar fate; the house was saved; damage £3,000. The fires are all supposed to have been the work of incendiaries.

**A KNotty QUESTION.**—In the Greenock Parochial Board, lately, a motion to the following effect was proposed:—"That permission be given by this board for the Catholic children, and others of the same persuasion in the poor's-house, to assemble in a room set apart, on Sundays, or on any other day thought most convenient, for the purpose of receiving religious instruction—orphans and deserted children included; and that the religion professed by the parents of orphans and deserted children be registered, agreeably to the 23rd rule of the house regulations." The following amendment was "carried by a large majority":—"That all the children in the poor's-house be brought up in accordance with the religious persuasion of the majority of the heritors and ratepayers of this community."

**CONVICTS IN SCOTLAND.**—Every gaol in Scotland is crowded with prisoners sentenced to transportation. In that of Edinburgh alone there are upwards of sixty male transports, and the other parts of the prison allotted to criminals of a less advanced stage are crowded to excess. The burning of Parkhurst has crammed the convict-depts at Millbank, Wakefield, and in the Isle of Wight; and it has been resolved to quarter as many as possible in the Perth Penitentiary. A selection has been made of the most healthy in the prisons of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, and they are to be removed to Perth in the course of next week.—*Edinburgh News*.

**POOL ELECTION.**—There are five candidates in the field, and all the lawyers are engaged for one or other of them. It is probable, however, that only two will go to poll—Mr. Savage (Protectionist), and Mr. Seymour, the Liberal and Free-trader. The election takes place towards the end of next week.

**MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.**—Mr. Sleight, the barrister, is at present in the

West Riding of Yorkshire, in furtherance of his intention of calling public attention to the importance of an alteration of the law forbidding the marriage of a widower with his deceased wife's sister. In reference to this subject, the *Wakefield Journal* says:—"The object of Mr. Sleight's present visit is, as we are informed, twofold: first, to ascertain the state of public feeling since the recent animated debates in Parliament, and transmit the expression of that feeling through the media of petitions to the Legislature, from the female as well as male portion of the population; and, secondly, to gather statistical information respecting the prevalence of these marriages since his former visit. We learn that since his arrival Mr. Sleight has visited nearly twenty towns in the West Riding, in all of which he was informed that the feeling of the people is strongly in favour of the alteration he advocates; while not a few cases of actual marriage have occurred. We believe it is Mr. Sleight's intention to collect and condense all the statistical information he can obtain during his tour with a view to its being made public in some shape or other."

## POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, September 18, Two o'clock.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

**FRANCE.**—The Government has consented, in compliance with the representations of the Committee of Permanence, to institute an inquiry into the riotous proceedings of the "Decembriseurs" on the night of the President's arrival before the terminus of the Rouen Railway.

"The President," says the correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, "has been suffering to-day from neuralgia, and general indisposition, caused by his exertions during the late tour." The amount spent at Cherbourg during fifteen days is estimated at over 3,000,000 francs.

**SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.**—The *Daily News* correspondent, writing from Rendsburg, on the 14th, states that the main body of the Holstein army, which had remained at Beckendorf on the whole of the 12th and 13th, waiting for the expected advance of the Danes, have since returned within the lines of Witten and Bister. The Danes have not appeared since the last accounts. The Government stated to the Assembly at Kiel, that the operations at Missunde had been to draw the enemy from his cantonments, and that Eckenforde had not been retaken by the Danes, but abandoned by the Holsteiners, in order that the enemy might not set fire to it from his ships. An order of the day by General Willisen, of the 13th, says, "We have obtained what we wanted—have driven the enemy from Eckenforde, Holm, Kochendorf, and Hummelfeldt, and destroyed his camps, and shown him that he is not master of Schleswig."

**CASSEL.**—Intelligence from Cassel to the 16th states, that at that date the country was profoundly tranquil. Gen. Bauer still commanded the troops. The Ministerial impeachment process had not terminated before the Supreme Court of Appeal. It was announced on the 14th, that the Elector had given orders to remove the Court to Hanau. The civil authorities and the military commander have agreed. From Frankfurt we learn, that the Elector arrived there on the 16th, accompanied by Hassenpflug.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News*, under date Sept. 14th, says:—"In all probability Prussian troops at this moment occupy Hessian ground. A resolution tending to that result was taken in the cabinet council held this morning at Sans Souci."

**PRIDMORE.**—The *Concordia* of the 12th inst. contains the following paragraph:—"We have been assured that the Marquis of Asoglio, nephew of the President of the Council, lately named Minister in England, is to marry the daughter of Lord Minto, a near relative of Lord John Russell and Sir Ralph Abercromby." The Opposition journals state that M. Penelli had completely failed in his mission to Rome.

**THE FAMILY OF KOSSUTH.**—The *Trieste Observer* of the 9th inst. mentions the arrival on that day, from Constantinople and Athens, of Madame Luisa Ruttkay, sister of Kossuth. That lady, with the permission of the Emperor, had conducted to her brother his three sons, who had remained at Pesab.

**THE BUTCHER HAYNAU REWARDED.**—The Austrian organ in this country—the *Times*—contains the following paragraph this morning:—"We understand that preparations are making to greet General Haynau on his return to Vienna with a splendid demonstration of loyal devotion, accompanied by an extraordinary act of grace on the part of the Monarch. The garrison is to serenade him by torchlight, and the Emperor is to place in his hands the object of his ambition—the Marshal's 'baton.'"

**THE KING OF PRUSSIA ON THE GERMAN QUESTION.**—The following is a summary of a portion of the address of the King of Prussia to the Conservative deputation which recently waited on him at Sans Souci:—

"It is to be regretted that, in more than one place, it is not understood that it is possible to be honest in politics. In striving for Germany, I follow the impulse of my own heart. I maintain the German idea, and will pursue the path on which I have entered, as far as God gives me light. But I hope no further. As King of Prussia, I shall strive for Germany; as a friend and ally, I will carry conciliation as far as the honour of this country will permit. For the maintenance of this honour I can appeal to the five hundred years which the history

of my house embrace." The King added, that if the course of events should lead to extremities, he would look for support to his faithful people. In speaking thus he would not designate any individual power; he had no thought whatever of taking a hostile attitude; but all the world might rest assured that Prussian honour should be safe in the hands of her king. Meanwhile, said he, an agreement seemed to be approaching. He would give away none of the rights of Prussia, and he had the confidence that while he held on this course with firmness he might count on the support of the Chambers.

**THE FREEHOLD LAND MOVEMENT.**—The purchase of an estate of thirty acres, at East Mousley, West Surrey, was celebrated on the spot, on Monday, by the members and friends of the Westminster Freehold Land Society. The property is about a mile from Hampton Court, from the railway station at which place a procession was formed to the ground, headed by Mr. G. Thompson, M.P., and the leading members of the society. A dinner took place in a spacious tent erected for the occasion, at which from 150 to 200 persons sat down. Mr. Thompson presided, and Mr. James Taylor was present. Several admirable speeches were delivered, and the company afterwards took tea together. The estate cost about £4,700, and it is contemplated to parcel it out into about 260 allotments, giving, of course, the same number of votes. While the amount paid by the allottees will be from £25 to £35 per acre, it is expected that they will each derive from their property a return of about £3 per annum. On the same day a festival was held in the town of Uxbridge, to celebrate the taking possession of the first of a series of freehold estates in the course of purchase by the Uxbridge Branch of the National Freehold Land Society, with a view to the increase of the forty-shilling franchise in Middlesex and the surrounding counties. This being the first property purchased, it was resolved to designate it "Walmaley-terrace," in honour of the member for Bolton, in his joint capacities as President of the National Reform Association and of the National Freehold Land Society. The property consists of eleven acres of fine meadow land near the western end of Uxbridge, possessing a frontage of 1,700 feet, in a road leading to the village of Harefield. A spacious marquee was erected in the field. The afternoon was spent in sports; a brass band being in attendance. At half-past four between 400 and 500 ladies and gentlemen sat down to tea in the marquee. Mr. G. Thompson, M.P., Mr. Dennis McDonnell, and Mr. Serle attended as a deputation from the National Reform Association; Mr. E. Clarke and Mr. H. Elkington, from the National Freehold Land Society; and Mr. J. Taylor from the Birmingham Association; by all of whom excellent speeches were delivered. A Birmingham correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—"This [the Land] Society has achieved a great political victory. It appears that more than 100 of the members who had released their land from mortgage claimed to be inserted in the list of voters for the Northern Division of Warwick, every one of whom were objected to by agents of the Tory members for the county. The notices of objection have been declared bad by the revising barrister at Coventry, and the whole of the claimants' names will be inserted on the register."

**THE NEW PLANET.**—It is proposed that the new planet shall be called "Victoria."

**THE EXPLOSION IN SPITALFIELDS.**—The property destroyed by the disastrous accident which took place on Monday in the firework factory belonging to Mr. Clitherow, Weaver-street, Spitalfields, was, we regret to state, greater than was at first anticipated; windows and furniture as far off as a quarter of a mile have suffered, and more persons than originally supposed have been severely injured. Mrs. Slater and her daughter, who resided at No. 16, Weaver-street, immediately at the rear of the factory, were thrown down by the shock, and one of them was much injured. A woman named Potter, living at No. 14 in that place, alarmed by the first explosion, threw one of her children out of the window, and endeavoured to jump out with an infant in her arms, but, her clothes being caught by a nail, she was suspended some feet from the ground while the two other explosions followed. Mr. Clitherow received his principal injuries through his staying to pull his servant out of the house; both were terribly burned, but they are progressing favourably. The inquest on the body of the unfortunate youth who was killed, it is expected, will be held this (Wednesday) evening.

**EXPLOSION AT SEAFORD.**—A grand cliff explosion is fixed to take place to-morrow, the 19th inst., at two o'clock, p.m., at low water, when 27,000 lb. weight of powder will be simultaneously exploded by the Royal Sappers and Miners, by means of the galvanic battery. A great number of officers and distinguished visitors are expected, and the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company will run trains on that day at single fares to Newhaven station.

**RETURN OF THE COURT FROM SCOTLAND.**—Her Majesty and the Court will return to Osborne, Isle of Wight, on the 7th proximo.

**CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.**

Our market was without alteration to-day. Supplies continue to arrive from the continent, as will be seen by the statement at foot, still holders remain very firm, and everything of good quality fetches full prices. The weather being very fine, the harvest progresses rapidly in the North, and will soon be quite finished.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 1,510 qrs.; Foreign 4,600 qrs. Oats—English, 40 qrs.; Irish, 1,300 qrs.; Foreign, 28,360 qrs. Barley—English, 390; Foreign, 2,370. Flour—English, 650 sacks; Foreign, 750 sacks.



From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

For Eight Lines and under ..... 5s. 0d.  
For every additional Two Lines .... 0s. 6d.  
Half a Column ..... £1 | Column ..... £2

A Reduction is made on Advertisements repeatedly inserted. All Advertisements from the country must be accompanied with a Post-office Order, or by a reference for payment in London.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The *Principality* newspaper. An esteemed correspondent denies the truth of the statement made by the proprietor of the *Principality* newspaper, in his parting address (which was copied into the *Nonconformist*), that that journal failed from the want of adequate support by the Nonconformists of Wales. He asserts that, from various causes, which it is unnecessary for us to allude to more particularly, the *Principality* "had ceased to possess the sympathies of Welsh Dissenters," and failed, "not in consequence of inefficient support from without, but from deficiency within." Having already inserted the one statement, we feel bound in justice to notice the denial of its accuracy, although the letter containing it deals with topics of too personal a character to permit of its insertion in our columns.

"A Noncon." The matter has been discussed in our columns more than once, and we do not deem it expedient to re-open it.

"G. Royd." We cannot inform him; but Mr. B.'s publishers are P. Jackson and Co., Angel-street, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

J. A. Merrington's letter is in type, and shall appear next week.

\* \* Our next number will contain the first chapter of "The Half-Century; its History, Political and Social"—which will be continued during the Parliamentary recess.

## The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1850.

#### SUMMARY.

SECESSION to the Church of Rome appears just now to be the order of the day—a very natural result, we should say, of the doctrines propounded during the Gorham controversy, and of the legal decision by which that suit was ultimately closed. The Tractarians are already Romanists in principle, and, perhaps, it is as well that they should become so, as speedily as possible, in position. The Rev. Mr. Allies, rector of Launton, Oxon, and the Rev. Eyre Stuart Bathurst, of Kibworth, Leicester, have resigned their ecclesiastical preferments, and sought rest for their disturbed consciences in the Papal communion. It is reported that the Roman Catholic Church is gathering strength prodigiously in these realms; and, if by strength, wealth and pretension be meant, we have no doubt that the report is true. Romanism externally may be flourishing, but Romanism, considered as the symbol of priestly intervention for men's safety hereafter, and as the type of prelatical pride and power, neither is nor can be what it once was. The age is beyond it. Individualism is too strong for it. It fades in the light. It becomes rampant only when surrounded by ignorance. We have no fear of Romanism *as such*. The principles of that system which find a response in human nature, may, perhaps, be developed in some more insidious forms—but the sway of the papal power, we take it, is drawing to a close. It is no longer a living reality, and, in the course of a few years, will prove to be little better than a name. Romanism is the dead skin of a once formidable thing.

Not even in Ireland, we think, notwithstanding the Synod at Thurles, can the prospects of Romanism be justly held to be flattering. Shall we give a reason for our remark? We can in one short sentence, "*The Britannia Bridge is completed*." Ireland is now within a day's easy distance from the metropolis, and soon, there can be little doubt, the Sub-marine Telegraph will, for all the purposes of important intercommunication, link together London and Dublin. Who does not foresee changes of a cheering character, as the result of these triumphs of physical science? Through the Britannia Tube what new life and light will, in process of time, pass hence into the sister isle? Ireland will be as familiarly known to our children, as it was obscured to our fathers—and when known will be proportionably cared for. That stupendous work of Mr. Stephenson, which has just been happily completed—what is it but the stretching out by Great Britain of her right hand to lift poor, degraded Ireland from the dust? And with such aid in store for her, no priesthood will be able for long to keep Ireland in spiritual slavery. Steam and electricity defy all attempts to return to the darkness of mediæval times. They are the harbingers of freedom, political and ecclesiastical, all the world over.

A propos of Ireland, it becomes us to notice

Lord Clarendon's visit to Ulster. The qualities of that statesman are now beginning to attain for him the respect which he deserves. His reception at Belfast was enthusiastic. Royalty herself could hardly have been more cordially greeted. Lord Clarendon, in his speech at the banquet given in his honour, ran over some of the signs of improvement which the country he governs has lately exhibited. They are most gratifying. A diminution of crime, and even of pauperism, a slow but steady development of the wealth of the soil, reviving industry and commerce, and an improvement in the tone of popular feeling, are new topics in a Lord-Lieutenant's speech. We think great credit is due to Lord Clarendon for maintaining, in the worst of times, an even-handed impartiality, and for gathering around law an atmosphere of popular respect. It is plain that he is governing Ireland—a new thing in modern days.

Coming back to our own kingdom, we naturally take the manufacturing districts in our way. Let us stop a moment at Manchester. A conference has just been held there, for promoting what is termed "associative labour." The following resolution will best explain the object of this synod. It is to the effect that "the reports received from the delegates present fully corroborate the evidence previously existing as to the rottenness of the present competitive system in trade, and prove that association for co-operative labour and the establishment of mutual exchanges would be the best means of improving the condition of the working classes." Strange information was disclosed to the public by some of these delegates, and wild and visionary may be the ideas entertained by some others—but these men are practically engaged in solving the most interesting of all the social questions of the day, and so far as they have truth and reason on their side, we most fervently wish them "God speed."

One word on another topic, and we will pass at once to foreign affairs. Lieutenant Gale, if reports be correct, has lost his life in achieving that greatest of absurdities, a balloon ascent on horseback. Safely he had mounted to the skies, and safely he had got back again to earth. His horse was detached, and while he was preparing to disengage the imprisoned gas, the French peasants who held down the enormous machine, mistaking his gestures, let go the ropes. Instantly it shot upwards, and owing to some accident not yet explained, it is said that the balloon was found at one place, and the lifeless body of Lieutenant Gale at another. Let us hope that this calamity will put an effectual stop to such insane and purposeless hardihood!

Our French neighbours seem to be scarcely so mercurial, or desirous of further political changes, as our daily journals would fain make them out to be. The absence of enthusiasm for the person of Louis Napoleon, accompanied with due respect for the office he holds, is but a counterpart to the proceedings of the Council-General of the departments. These bodies, which were elected by universal suffrage, and may not unfairly be regarded as expressing the opinion of the people, have generally required a revision of the constitution, without, however, pointing out the defects that need amendment; and, in the majority of cases, expressly urge that it be done in a legal manner. From this and other indications of public opinion it may be concluded, that the French people are averse to any new and sudden organic changes, and are disposed to wait until 1852 before such questions are again agitated. But whatever may be the course of events during the next two years, we fear that legislation will not run in that course best calculated to promote the welfare of the nation. While Bourbonist and Orleanist claims are moulded in the true catchpenny style, the President seeks to bribe support by hints of what Government will do for the people, not in the shape of just legislation, but by means of public works and patronage. We tremble for the nation whose chief magistrate can openly, and without condemnation, avow such a principle of government. It is lamentable to find both rulers and ruled running round in the same vicious circle which has heretofore ended in the ruin of both.

The affairs of Germany have been further complicated anew by the revolution in Hesse Cassel, which has resulted in the flight of the worthless Sovereign and his dishonest Prime Minister. It would appear probable that the Elector will appeal to the Federal Diet, now sitting at Frankfurt, for assistance in re-establishing his absolute authority, and will obtain it. But as the authority of that body is only acknowledged by a section of the German Governments, and as Prussia stands at the head of an entirely independent confederation, it is obvious that the decrees of the Diet cannot be enforced without involving the risk of a conflict between the rival powers. The Elector having appealed to the resuscitated Diet, his emancipated subjects will, no doubt, put themselves under the protection of Prussia. This must bring matters to a crisis between the contending states, unless the fear of an open rupture should at length bring about a compromise.

Impatient of the inactivity which it has been

obliged to observe during the last few weeks, the army of Holstein, recruited and re-fitted, has once more resumed the offensive against the Danes. The partial but sanguinary engagement at Midsund, however, has done little else than prove the strength of the Danish position, and the folly of further operations on the part of their assailants. From the fact of the Holstein general having fallen back, we should hope that he has arrived at this conclusion. Both parties might, without disadvantage, await the result of negotiations, which must, after all, settle this aggravated quarrel.

In the United States, the free-soil struggle in Congress has, for the moment, been almost lost sight of in the excitement caused by the execution of Dr. Webster, and the arrival of Jenny Lind. The splendid ovation that awaited the arrival of the fair songstress, could scarcely be equalled by any loyal displays which this or any other European country can produce. Jenny Lind, by the force of her genius, still more by the unaffected goodness of her character, has won for herself a place in the hearts of American republicans, which Absolutists might regard with envy—a genuine homage to nature and art combined.

#### ABSOLUTISM RUN MAD.

HESSE CASSEL is one of the small states lying in the very heart of Germany, having a population of about 800,000—a territory, the area of which is not much above 4,000 square miles—and an annual revenue estimated at about three and a half million dollars. For nearly a century past, it has had to endure the tyranny of one of the most worthless royal families that ever occupied a German throne. The present Elector inherits all the vices of his ancestry. He is above forty years of age, is military in his tastes, cruel in his disposition, avaricious as were his forefathers, is detested by his subjects, and confides in nobody. Hitherto, however, he has been kept in decent check by the Constitution, won by the revolution of 1831, and ever since retained—a Constitution, the liberality and successful working of which enabled Cassel to ride out the storm of 1848 uninjured. Until quite recently, Hesse Cassel has been regarded as a fortunate and improving state, with but one drawback to its happiness—one "fly in the pot of ointment"—a vicious Royal Family.

From this source have originated the troubles which, at the present moment, threaten the liberties of Hesse Cassel, and which may involve the peace of Europe. The Elector resolved upon getting rid of that Constitution which proved the bulwark of his throne in 1848. He sighed for arbitrary power, and selected as the tool for the perpetration of his base designs, M. Hassenpflug, a man whose character is execrated by the inhabitants of Hesse Cassel, without exception. This man was no sooner installed in office, than he aimed a blow at the most vital part of the Constitution. The Hessian Parliament is expressly guaranteed the exclusive right of voting taxes. Hassenpflug, on one pretext and another, delayed calling them together, until the period when the session ordinarily closes; but, having summoned them thus unseasonably, he laid before them a simple demand for money, and for liberty to raise the taxes for 1850. The Parliament treated him with forbearance. They would not go the length of refusing the supplies, richly as the Minister deserved this rebuke. But they asked to have a budget laid before them, which they engaged to examine, discuss, and vote. The only reply vouchsafed by Hassenpflug was a dissolution of Parliament, a suspension of the Constitution, a proclamation of martial law, and an attempt to levy taxes on his own responsibility.

Such an outrage upon the Constitution of Hesse Cassel was not likely to be submitted to without firm resistance. The Standing Committee of the Chambers issued a protest against the arbitrary proceedings of the Minister, appealed to the people to aid them in maintaining the constitution unimpaired, warned the Receiver-General of the taxes of the danger of complying with the Government ordinance, ordered the public prosecutor to indict the Prime Minister and his two associates, Major Von Haynau and Counsellor Baumbach, for high treason, and ordered the arrest of the Ministers. On the other hand, Lieutenant-General Bauer was appointed Commander-in-Chief, and instantly begun to make his authority felt by suppressing the *Hesse Gazette*, and declaring all the property and printing materials of its proprietor to be confiscated to the State. The constitutional authorities, however, according to the last accounts received, have been completely triumphant. The highest Court of Appeal has declared the ordinance for the collection of taxes illegal. The various authorities responsible for uttering, or executing that document, were being proceeded against, when the Elector and his Ministers, unable to front an unanimous people, supported by the courts of law, and possessing the sympathy of the army, secretly fled across the frontier, and made the best of their way to Hanover.



More importance attaches to this struggle than at first sight would appear. There can be little doubt that the Elector of Hesse Cassel has been egged on in his mad enterprise by Austria, whose object it is to destroy every remnant of constitutionalism throughout Germany, and, by restoring the old Diet, to resume that ascendancy from which the revolution of 1848 displaced her. Austria, however, has, in this instance, committed a blunder, from the effects of which her arbitrary designs will probably sustain incalculable damage. Had the Hessians placed less reliance upon their institutions—had they suffered themselves to be provoked into insurrectionary violence—had they, by a sudden outburst of physical force, driven the Elector and his ministerial tools across the frontier—Austria would have seized upon the pretext to pour troops into Hesse Cassel, for which, indeed, she was already prepared, and to trample under the iron heel of military despotism every vestige of constitutional authority. Happily, the admirable conduct of the Hessians has taken from Austria all excuse for interference. The Elector and his coadjutors are the only parties who have disregarded the majesty of law. They have taken flight, not in obedience to the dictates of an infuriated populace, but scared by the monitions of their own conscience. They are gone—and have left behind them nothing but unanimity, order, law, security. What can Austria proceed against, unless she dares to attack the institutions which, without the necessity of bloodshed, have borne the country safely through a most alarming crisis? If Austria, under such circumstances, has the effrontery to move, she must calculate upon meeting Prussia as her foe.

We hope this struggle and its result will serve to put the constitutional party in Germany once more in a position of reasonable strength. Of late, their prospects have been sufficiently gloomy. The wild energy of the Red Republicans, who know nothing more of liberty than its name, and the insane recklessness of the reactionists, who seem incapable of learning from experience, have completely destroyed the hopes, as well as the influence, of the constitutional section of Germany society. It was impossible for them to side with either extreme, and they could foresee nothing but suffering for themselves, whichever party might gain the upper hand. The affair at Hesse Cassel will do much to change the character of that terrible contest through which Germany has ere long to pass. It may be, that existing institutions will be regarded, even by the democrats, as safer and surer weapons with which to vanquish arbitrary governments than barricades and bloodshed. If so, a brighter day is yet in store for Germany. There is intelligence enough amongst the people, if they will but eschew physical force as their instrument, to work out their own redemption from ignominious bondage. The sword never has eventually served them—never will. They have yet to familiarize themselves with the more peaceful contest of ideas. And what has just occurred at Hesse Cassel, will perhaps dispose them to study the whole question of political agitation in a new light. They will gain not a little from "absolutism run mad."

#### THE EARLY-CLOSING MOVEMENT.

It speaks well for the times through which we are moving, that the public mind is becoming aroused to the consideration of those social anomalies which so seriously affect the condition of the people. Urgent as is the importance of great political movements and changes, they but indirectly touch those social and domestic wrongs which, interlaced with our dearest interests, are the occasion of so much unknown misery. The neglect of these more private maladies is fraught with danger to the community at large. Lying below the surface, and not meeting the general eye, their corroding power becomes quickened. They weaken, at once, the physical and moral condition of society. They are a serious bar to the more commanding movements of the age. They cry loudly and righteously for public sympathy and assistance.

In another part of our paper will be found a letter from the Secretary of the Early-Closing Association, which claims a careful and earnest perusal. From its contents we find that, in the metropolis alone, upwards of a hundred thousand young persons are deeply injured by, and that no less than a thousand lives are annually sacrificed to, the fearful effects of the late-hour system. What, then, must be the aggregate amount of victims throughout the United Kingdom?

It is difficult to overstate the many-coloured forms of evil, both physical and moral, which attend upon this great social wrong. In regard to the employer, it stimulates and pampers an all but insatiable thirst for gain, and, as a consequence, blights the moral and religious sympathies. In regard to the employed, by a slow but certain process, it saps the vital power of health—stunts the intellectual

faculties—dries up all religious principle—beguiles to unwonted and destructive stimulants—pushes the soul forward to a co-partnership with vice—converts our common manhood into a material machine, and lays the foundation for a future generation characterised by sickness, sordidness, and every variety of social misery. If the cry from the counter has prevailed here and there to ameliorate this sad state of things, it is as nothing compared with the broad mass of evil which yet remains to be assailed and destroyed. The more recondite and malignant features of the case have, as yet, hardly been touched. That lust of wealth, which deliberately shuts its eyes to the serious evils it engenders, will not be readily turned from its course. Multitudes of victims will, alas, be yet immolated before the power of public opinion will be able to call a blush upon the face of this monstrous wrong.

There is, however, a method of summary dealing with this matter, were it but earnestly and resolutely set about. There is reason to believe, taking an average of the United Kingdom, that the profit derived from business transacted during late hours is very slender, barely meeting the needful outlay, and in many instances attended by a positive loss. Such a business, then, upon its own merits, had better be sacrificed; but much more when it is remembered that none of it need be lost if a general early-closing were adopted. The line of policy which the public should pursue is manifest. No actual wrong, but a great public good, would be effected, did all heads of families for the future altogether abandon evening shopping, and deal only with those tradesmen who close their shops at an early hour. Let commercial rapacity be thus firmly rebuked. Show to this intense form of selfishness the weakness of its own position. See that the empty shops of those who "will be rich," at whatever mental and moral cost to society, read to them a significant lecture. In a word, encourage to the utmost those traders who really care for the young men in their employment, and you at once stab the old miserable system in its very vitals.

In the meantime, not only the press, but the pulpit should deal directly and pointedly with this matter. Ministers of religion *par excellence* have the power to grapple with these great social questions. They come at once within the range both of preacher and pastor. That is a tame theology and a lax supervision which cannot come into close quarters with this crying wrong. Why not cultivate the kind of oratory which takes its illustrations from, and offers an indignant protest against, these flagrant evils? There are few things on a large scale that are doing greater detriment to the progress of a robust religion. The power of the pulpit need be heard in no measured tones decrying that rank injustice which is perpetrated under the cover of commercial economy and industry. The young men of the metropolis, and, indeed, of the United Kingdom, with significant earnestness invoke this aid. The genius of the gospel throws its shield of protection around these captives of excessive toil and morbid cupidity. To the Christian church it furnishes a wide and noble sphere for the exercise of the highest philanthropy. We know that some ministers and churches have not been wanting in this matter, and we take leave to press upon all who have not yet waged war upon this specific evil to bend their energies towards its extinction.

There is much in the aspect of the times favourable to a combined movement in this direction. The young men of this kingdom will, at no great distance of time, be in possession of the political franchise—societies for their mental and moral improvement are rapidly being developed—the inward eye of society is turned wistfully towards the rising generation. Small, however, will be the benefit they will reap from these auspicious events if they remain mentally and morally chained to the inexorable demands of the counter. Since the time of their emancipation seems approaching, let unabated and increased effort hasten a consummation, which will elicit the deepest gratitude from thousands who are now the all but helpless slaves of a dishonourable and vicious system.

#### PROFESSOR WEBSTER'S CRIME AND PUNISHMENT.

A TRAGEDY like that which has just wrought itself out at Boston, one of the chief cities of New England, cannot be passed over in silence by those who undertake to address the public mind and heart. It is not, unfortunately, unparalleled, but it is almost unique in the records of judicial procedure. We have but to recall the circumstances of the crime in order to point its moral.

Dr. Parkman and Professor Webster were physicians in the city of Boston—both eminent in their profession, members of the same religious community, and on terms of familiar friendship. The one was of careful, regular habits—the other neither careful nor regular. The latter became indebted to the former for pecuniary accommodation, irregularity in the repayment of which involved mutual irritation and a breach of amity. Webster,

we are all but certified, though unconfessed, conceived the revolting project of inviting his creditor to receive his demand, and then to murder him. He made the appointment, and prepared for its fatal result. It was too well kept—the unsuspecting visitor to the professor in his laboratory, was never seen again, save as his dissected and half-consumed members, recovered from the furnace and the vault, were reconstructed and identified. They were their own witnesses, and the instruments of their own avenging. They, and the place of their discovery, testified to the hand by which they had been disintegrated and concealed. The murderer has now suffered the penalty affixed by the law of the State of Massachusetts to his enormous crime.

It is impossible not to be affected to wonder and dismay, by the sight of human nature thus afforded us. Professor Webster would seem one of the least likely men to conceive and commit an act so barbarous, and, apparently, so little provoked. Of highly cultivated mind, devoted to scientific pursuits, of humane and amiable deportment, the idea that he was the victim of an infernal and irresistible inspiration, is a positive relief to the mind that can entertain it. Equally impressive is the lesson read out to us on the impossibility of eradicating the traces of sin—that central truth of imagination and philosophy. Not the skill of the anatomist, aided by the facilities for destruction that the dissecting room and the chemist's fires could afford, was adequate to the unnatural feat of pulverizing into undistinguishable dust a human frame. From the very ashes of the furnace arise dumb witnesses to the unseen deed, and the hands of men of science build up again the form that one of their brothers had but lately used his art to dismember and destroy. So true it is, that whereas "the stones of the field" are in league with the righteous, they refuse to keep the covenant of death. "Commit a crime, and it seems as if a coat of snow fell on the ground, such as reveals in the woods the track of every partridge, and fox, and squirrel, and mole. You cannot wipe out the foot track—you cannot draw up the ladder, so as to leave no inlet or clue."

In the incidents of Professor Webster's execution we see confirmation of our conviction of the inexpediency of capital punishment. All the evils attendant here on public executions are seen to attend, only in a diminished degree, the private infliction of death. The solemnity is converted into a spectacle. The gallows are erected upon a scaffold six feet high. The prison yard is crowded with witnesses to the number of a hundred and fifty or so, admitted by favour of the sheriff. The roofs of adjacent houses are covered with spectators, who have paid a dollar each for the privilege, and fought and scuffled below for admission. The minutiae of the appalling scene are chronicled by the emissaries of the press—how the prisoner slept and ate, smoked his last cigar, prayed with his pastor, and died with the words of a martyr on his lips. Of the moral influence of all this, there can be no doubt. If murders should, unhappily, become of less rare occurrence in this State, the eagerness to witness their final catastrophe will amount to a passion with minds of a certain order; and the disgusting scenes to which we are accustomed here, will be—not long on a much lesser scale—enacted there. In both countries the opponents of death punishments should arm themselves with such considerations as these.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—EXAMINATION FOR DEGREES.—The Council have announced that the examination for degrees will take place as follows:—

BACHELOR OF ARTS.—Pass Examination, Oct. 28 to 31. Examination for honours, Nov. 5 to 22.

DOCTOR OF LAWS.—Oct. 28, Common Law by printed papers. One of the four following subjects, by printed papers:—1. Conveyancing, according to the laws of England and Ireland; 2. Law of the Courts of Equity of England and Ireland; 3. Law of the Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Courts in England and Ireland; 4. Law of one of the English Colonies or Dependencies. Oct. 29. One of the seven following subjects, by printed papers:—1. Roman Law, science of legislation applied to; 2. International Law; 3. Civil Law; 4. Criminal Law; 5. Law of Evidence; 6. Judicial Organization; 7. Procedure.

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE.—Pass Examination, Nov. 4. Examination for Honours, Nov. 19 to 22. Physiology, Comparative Anatomy, Surgery, Medicine, and Midwifery.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.—Nov. 25 to 29. Examination of the answers to the printed papers, and on the Commentaries and Examination for a Certificate of Special Proficiency in Medicine, Surgery, or Midwifery, as determined by the candidate's choice of the case for commentary.

FATAL OCCURRENCE AT LEEDS.—A man was killed at Leeds, on Sunday night, by a blow from a policeman's staff. An Irishman had been taken into custody, and the deceased was one of a large crowd who attempted to rescue him. The Coroner's Jury, on Thursday, returned a verdict of "Justifiable homicide."

GLEN TILT.—The Aberdeen Banner states that the pass is still rigorously guarded against all persons but the three gentlemen who defeated the Duke of Athol in the court of sessions, his grace contending that the verdict only applies to them.



## SALARIES OF THE GREAT OFFICERS OF STATE.

EVIDENCE OF SIR R. PEEL AND LORD JOHN RUSSELL.  
(From the Spectator.)

It is fair, however, to show what the recipients, past and present, urge on this vital consideration. Sir Robert Peel, Sir Charles Wood, and Lord John Russell, were all closely interrogated; and such marvellous agreement was there in their facts and doctrine, that it almost seemed the result of confederate council or prior arrangement. Sir Charles Wood backed his argument for unabated pay by putting in a long quotation from Mr. Macaulay; but the historian's representation cuts two ways, and one directly in the teeth of the Chancellor's deduction. Some official emoluments may have been greater in proportion to private incomes from landed estates formerly than now, but what of that for present guidance, if the period selected is one to shun, not to imitate? And precisely of this sort are the times of Charles the Second—notoriously bad times, in every line of corruption and profligacy—not, it is hoped, to be revived; and most extraordinary it is that a staid astute person like Sir Charles Wood should, without blushing, refer to them for existing example or illustration. Turning from this inadvertence, both as irrelevant and inadmissible, we subjoin a more sober tenor of enforcement of the needful dignity, the motives, and pay of a Prime Minister.

The interrogator and respondent are Mr. Cobden and Sir Robert Peel.

Question 316. (Mr. Cobden.)—"There is an immense power in the hands of the individual holding the office of Prime Minister?" Answer—"Immense power."

317. "And that, surely, is one of the objects for which high office is desired? In fact, is not the exercise of great power as much an object of ambition to a man as the actual emolument he receives?"—"Certainly."

318. "And it ought to be taken into consideration as a portion of his reward?"—"It ought to be considered as one of the inducements to men to devote themselves to the public service, most certainly; but I doubt whether advantages of that kind ought to be taken into account for the purpose of reducing the salary which a public officer ought to receive. A salary sufficient to enable the holder of it to maintain his office with a certain degree of dignity ought to be attached to it. I do not deny the extent of the power, or the value of the patronage; but I do not think they ought to be considered as equivalents for salary."

319. "When you speak of the dignity of the Prime Minister, do not you think that that dignity is very much affected and very much increased by the immense power which he possesses as an individual?"—"Certainly."

320. "Would it make any difference in the dignity of that office, whether the Prime Minister spent in his own private establishment £1,000 a year more or less?"—"The greater the power a Minister has, the greater the liability to abuse. I think it would be unwise to attach to the office of Prime Minister, because he has great patronage and the facility for abusing it, a less amount of emolument than that which is required for the proper support of the office. It is rather an additional reason why you should give a Minister no temptation to abuse his power on account of the inadequacy of his emoluments. The argument tells the other way, in my opinion."

321. "Is not that an argument that would not apply to other members of the Cabinet, who receive the same salaries as the Prime Minister, but have not the same patronage?"—"I think those who wish to see the arena of public service open to all, without distinction of rank or fortune, ought not to contend for an undue limitation of official emoluments. Those emoluments ought to be sufficient to induce a man of great abilities and of very moderate means to enter into the public service; and it would be unjust to such a man to place him in immediate contact with men of great wealth, and leave him with insufficient means to maintain the proper dignity of the office which he held. I feel that very strongly. If you were to adopt that principle, you would confine the tenure of great offices to the aristocracy and to men of fortune. That would be a great public misfortune."

322. "The offices of the highest amount of salary are generally taken now by rich men, or by men of aristocratic connexions; but if the emoluments were lower, might not that have the effect of opening those offices to men of another class?"—"If you review the great offices of State for the last fifty years—the office of Prime Minister, the Secretaries of State, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer—you will not find that aristocratic connexions have much influenced those appointments. In the case of Mr. Pitt, of Mr. Addington, of Mr. Perceval, of Mr. Canning, it would surely be impossible to contend that aristocratic influence had determined their appointment. In other cases, wherein persons of high family connexion have held the chief offices, it has been because they have been the fittest persons for them. Lord Grey and Lord John Russell did not owe their appointment as Prime Minister to their aristocratic connexion, but to their superior personal qualifications, and to the confidence of their party. I do not think they owed it in the slightest degree to the accident of birth. And so also with respect to the office of Secretary for Foreign Affairs: Lord Grenville and Lord Londonderry owed their appointments not to aristocratic connexion, but to their just influence in the House of Commons, acquired by superior ability."

Middle-class premierships, it must be owned, have commenced; they began with Mr. Pitt, and, unless the Duke of Portland and Earl Grey be held exceptions, have been uninterruptedly continued. The first Lord Chatham, though virtually twice Prime Minister, was never so nominally, for he never rose higher than Foreign Secretary or Lord Privy Seal. Antecedently, the head of the Government, from the Revolution, was ostensibly and invariably a Devonshire, Bedford, Newcastle, Grafton, Rockingham, or other territorial grandee. Let us, however, keep to the salary exposition. Mr. Burke is excoriated, and a clever extract from that versatile statesman's speech on economical reform is given, which comprises the stamina of the defensive. "What," says Burke, "is just payment for one kind

of labour, and full encouragement for one kind of talents, is fraud and discouragement to others. Many of the great officers have much duty to do, and much expense of representation to maintain: a Secretary of State, for instance, must not appear sordid in the eyes of the Ministers of other nations; neither ought our Ministers abroad to appear contemptible in the courts where they reside. In all offices of duty, there is, almost necessarily, a great neglect of all domestic affairs; a person in high office can rarely take a view of his family house. If he sees that the State takes no detriment, the State must see that his affairs should take as little. I will even go so far as to affirm, that if men were willing to serve in such situations without salary, they ought not to be permitted to do it. Ordinary service must be secured by the motives to ordinary integrity. I do not hesitate to say, that that state which lays its foundation in rare and heroic virtues will be sure to have its superstructure in the basest profligacy and corruption. *An honourable and fair profit is the best security against avarice and rapacity, as in all things else a lawful and regulated enjoyment is the best security against debauchery and excess.*" Further, Mr. Burke urges—"If any individual were to decline his appointments, it might give an unfair advantage to ostentatious ambition over unpretending service; it might breed invidious comparisons; it might tend to destroy whatever little unity and agreement may be found among ministers; and, after all, when an ambitious man had run down his competitors by a fallacious show of disinterestedness, and fixed himself in power by that means, what security is there that he would not change his course, and claim as an indemnity ten times more than he has given up?"—Very forcible this; for assuredly unpaid services, like presents to rich people, are much to be suspected.

In reply to the Chairman, Mr. J. Wilson Patten, Lord John Russell follows up the argument of his predecessor, and has an amusing but questionable illustration—

1227. "With regard to the salaries of the offices of the higher class, do you think that if those salaries were reduced, taking, for instance, the three Secretaries of State, the same efficiency would not be attained in the discharge of the duties of those offices?"—"The Committee can judge of that, as to the particular case, just as well as I can: I think the Committee are appointed rather to consider for themselves, having no interest more than a general interest in the matter, what is a sufficient salary for offices of great labour and responsibility. The general principle to be kept in view certainly is, that you should not narrow too much your choice of public servants. If you say that you will not give a salary which shall be sufficient without the possession of a very considerable private fortune, of course you limit the choice of the most important public servants to men who have good private fortune."

1228. "From your knowledge of the way in which Governments are carried on on the Continent, should you say that, as compared with the expense of living in England, the salaries of the officers of the Government are greater or less in England than they are in some of the other principal states of Europe?"—"I do not know much of the salaries of the ministers in foreign countries, and I do not know whether they have not in many foreign countries various emoluments and patronage of offices which have long since been abolished in this country. But there is one thing with regard to the Government of France, in which they differ very much from this country—namely, that a man goes into a hotel, as it is called, which he finds completely furnished, and everything ready for him; it is warmed and lighted, and he can receive company there, and give dinners there, without any expense at all for the house and furniture. Now that is not the case with regard to any of the officers here. It is, in some degree, the case with the First Lord of the Admiralty; he has a certain number of rooms of reception, which are furnished, but I believe the sleeping rooms are not furnished by the public. With regard to all the other offices, I think that no man could take any of those high offices without incurring some expense, unless he has a very considerable private fortune. Lord Lansdowne, or Lord Stanley, or Sir Robert Peel, need not incur any great additional expense; but I know, for my own part, I never had a debt in my life till I was first Lord of the Treasury. I have now paid it off; so that it was no great incumbrance to me. But it is necessary to make some outlay on taking one of these great offices, unless you have a large private fortune."

1229. (Mr. Bright.) "It is assumed to be necessary, but is it really necessary, to incur those large expenses? Is it necessary, for example, that the First Lord of the Treasury, or a Secretary of State, should live on a par, with reference to expense, with a man who has £20,000 or £30,000 a year, and who spends the largest portion of it? Would the office suffer if any gentleman or nobleman holding it were to live in a more moderate style, on £2,000 or £3,000 a year?"—"I do not think he could very well live for £2,000 or £3,000 a year. I do not think that, at present, the persons who hold those offices, and who have only moderate fortunes, at all compete or live in the same style with persons of £20,000 or £30,000 a year. If you inquire with respect to those members of the Government who have not a large private fortune, whether in the present Government or any other, I do not think you will find that they do that. But a certain amount of expense for more carriages and servants, I think, is necessary in this country, where men holding high offices have to associate with persons of large fortune; and, though they may not compete with them, it is necessary to come something near to their style of living. Now in a republic it is quite different. If I recollect right, when Monsieur de Torcy went from Louis the Fourteenth to endeavour to make peace with the Dutch Government, he was very much struck, on calling on the Grand Pensionary, to find the door opened by a servant-maid, and he thought it showed very great republican simplicity; and no doubt it was very becoming; but I think that if Lord Palmerston had only a housemaid to open the door, and Foreign Ministers called there, everybody would say that he was very mean, and unfit for his situation."

The inference may be doubted: at all events, the

deduction is bad, assuming dignity to consist in wealth, and that poverty degrades; whereas, it is meanness that degrades; and this may and does co-exist in equal degree perhaps, according to individual character, in all ranks, high and low, the affluent and the poverty-stricken.

But the chief luxury of the Premiership, the bewildering fascination, is not the salary annexed, but its boundless patronage,—the gift of coronets, mitres, deaneries, livings, and chief justiceships, the choice of Cabinet colleagues, with the disposal, in short, of everything most precious in Church and State, the Colonies, the Diplomatic service (for the Prime Minister is consulted in every department, on every great appointment), and our Oriental dependencies. In this respect Lord John admits his peculiar good fortune; having in his present short reign had the appointment of the two archbishops, and the chief say in the nomination of Sir Charles Napier to the Commandership of the Forces in India, an office of £18,000 a-year. With windfalls like these to disport, who would not incline to worship Lord John—be of his admiring train—or anxiously watch his gracious nod or recognising smile?—and that though he is not rich, nor, any more than the Grand Pensionary of Holland, makes a great figure in liveried attendants, banquets, concerts, soirées, equipage, or household neighbourhood and establishment. Despite all these anti-opulent drawbacks, he is the most powerful man in Europe, the Czar of Muscovy excepted: and it is his position, mind, not his pay, or personal display, that creates his unapproachable greatness.

The Prime Minister has been said to be the veritable King of England, and the Queen only a "sleeping partner." All, however, is not gold that glitters, even in this empyrean. The burden of excess is felt. No court is so beset with suitors as all accessible avenues to the Lord of Chesham-place. In consequence, the mass of appointments is disposed of by subordinates, or according to settled routine. In the Revenue departments, for instance, men rise as they rise in the army, by length of service, according to established regulations; and the construction of these regulations is in the Revenue Boards. Except in the appointment of Commissioners, the Treasury does not interfere. The Premier distributes only the great prizes; and Lord John relates that Mr. Pitt once observed that it never but once occurred in his powerful administration that he was "able to place exactly the man he wished in the office he wished."

ASSOCIATIVE LABOUR CONFERENCE IN MANCHESTER.—On Wednesday, a meeting of delegates from various co-operative societies of working men was held in the Bakers' Institute, Lloyd-street, Manchester. Among the delegates present were Messrs. Walter Cooper, Loyd Jones, and the Rev. Charles Kingsley, delegates from the Central Co-operative Board in London; Messrs. Wilkinson Burslem and Edward Holbrook, from the Stonemasons' Union; Mr. J. Williams, from the Stockport Redemption Society; Mr. Noble Steele, from the letter-press printers; Messrs. Hoyle and Stalk, from the Salford Co-operative Store; Mr. J. G. Clarke, from the Practical Christian Church; Mr. James Standing, from the Rochdale Redemption Society; Mr. Smithies, from the Rochdale Equitable Pioneers' Society; Mr. Linsay, from the Working Tailors' Association; Mr. James Campbell, from the Rational Society and the hand-loom weavers; Mr. Jos. Walker, from the Middleton and Tonge Co-operative Store; Mr. John Yates, from the Associated Bakers; Mr. William Bowker, from the glass-cutters; Mr. Clement Barker, from the tailors; and Mr. Bates, from the Bury Redemption Society. Mr. James Campbell having been moved into the chair, the respective delegates gave an account of the constitution of the various bodies they represented. Their statements went to show the adoption of the associative principle by the working classes to a much greater extent than has perhaps been supposed. The business concluded with two resolutions: one moved by the Rev. Charles Kingsley, and seconded by Mr. Walter Cooper, to the effect, "That the reports now received from the delegates fully corroborate the evidence previously existing as to the rottenness of the present competitive system of trade, and proves that the association for co-operative labour and the establishment of mutual exchanges would be the best means of improving the condition of the working classes." The other resolution was moved by Mr. Loyd Jones, and seconded by Mr. James Hoyle, "That the existing committee has the full confidence of the present congress, and are empowered to call another conference within a few months." In the evening a public meeting was held at the Old Manor Court-room, rather numerously attended, at which Mr. Abel Heywood, a town councillor, presided. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Charles Kingsley (clergyman of Eversleigh), Dr. J. Watts, Mr. Loyd Jones, Mr. G. Mantell, and others, all of whom energetically advocated the co-operative system. Several resolutions were passed, denouncing the present system of wages and competition as unnatural, tending as they did to immorality, and being productive of incalculable evils in society, and pledging the meeting to advance by all moral means the great principle of co-operative association.

ELECTRICAL EEL.—A fishmonger, of Spalding, was about to send twenty stone of eels to Birmingham the other day. One of them appeared so different from the rest that he took hold of it. He had no sooner touched it than he received a smart shock. On submitting it to some of his friends, it was pronounced to be an electric eel.



## SERIOUS EXPLOSION OF FIRE-WORKS.

On Monday, at noon, a frightful explosion of fire-works took place on the premises of Mr. John Clitherow, an artist in fireworks, at his manufactory in Weaver-street, Spitalfields. The first explosion happened in what is termed the mixing-house, at which time only Mr. Clitherow and one of his men were at work therein. It is supposed that, whilst engaged at their dangerous calling, some of the rockets must have fallen to the ground, and that the force of the blow caused them to explode, for in an instant a series of explosions followed. Some hundred rockets shot through the roof and ascended many feet above the housetops; whilst two men, who have since been ascertained to be Mr. Clitherow and one of his workmen, were blown out of the building into the open yard. Another explosion soon followed, and some scores of fireballs and maroons discharged their contents in every direction. Houses nearly a quarter of a mile distant suffered severely, whilst the buildings nearer were partially riddled, the furniture destroyed, and the occupants thrown into an indescribable state of alarm.

The noise occasioned by the second explosion had scarcely subsided, when the contents of the store-room became ignited. This part of the factory was in a line with the back fronts of the houses in Weaver-street, whilst Buxton-street bounded it on the other side. New Church-court, and another alley termed Weaver's-court, ran between the factory and the houses further off. Unfortunately, although those buildings so closely surrounded the manufactory, they proved of little avail in preventing the work of destruction from being carried a still greater distance. When the third explosion, which is described to have been in the magazine as well as the store, occurred, the houses in Weaver-street, Spicer-street, Buxton-street, and New Church-court, were shaken to their very foundations; window-frames were torn from their bearings, the roofs broken in, and the furniture thrown into terrible disorder, or broken into small fragments. The explosion laid in ruins a vast amount of property, besides seriously, if not fatally, injuring the proprietor of the manufactory and one of his men; independent of which a great many other persons, some living many hundred yards from the immediate scene of the catastrophe, were badly hurt, and we regret to state that a lad who was passing during the progress of the engines, to render assistance, was knocked down by one of the ponderous vehicles, the wheels of which passed over his neck and head, and caused his almost instantaneous death. Scarcely a person who occupied any of the adjoining houses escaped without being thrown down; but, fortunately, with one or two exceptions, they received but trifling injuries. Mr. Clitherow and his workman, John Wheeler, have been removed to the London Hospital, where they remain in a state of great suffering. The name of the unfortunate youth who was run over by the engine, has not yet been ascertained.

A SHOAL OF WHALES has been seen off the south-east coast of Northumberland. They are of the finner tribe, and have done considerable mischief amongst the herring nets.

REPRESENTATION OF MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—The Speaker has issued his notice of writ for filling up the vacancy in the representation of Montgomeryshire, occasioned by the death of the Right Honourable Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, which appears in Friday's *Gazette*.

SUICIDE OF A BOY.—Robert Pearson, aged twelve years, lived with his father, a marble polisher, at 4, Garden-row, Grey Coat-street. On Saturday afternoon he was anxious to join in a cricket match, but was prevented by his mother. He proceeded to the workshop, wherein a few minutes afterwards he was discovered hanging. He was immediately cut down, and efforts made to restore animation. The medical gentlemen succeeded in inducing respiration. Death, however, ultimately ensued, in consequence of the bursting of a vessel in the brain.

IMPORTUNE AMONG THE MORMONS.—The *Monmouthshire Merlin* states, that a respectable innkeeper at Abersychan, whose wife had died, agreed to give an elder of the Latter-day Saints £50, the elder impudently undertaking to restore the dead woman to life. The poor but credulous innkeeper was overjoyed at the prospect of again embracing his partner; but some sensible friends having interposed, the elder was rejected, and the affectionate widower was saved from being fleeced.

THE MARRIAGE AFFINITY BILL.—The *Scottish Press* states, that the Hon. Stuart Wortley has intimated to his constituents in Bute that it is not his intention to renew the measure for legalizing marriages with a deceased's wife's sister; and that in the event of another member of the House taking it up, he will use his endeavours to get Scotland exempted from its operation. In reference to this statement, a Glasgow correspondent says:—"At least one in Scotland is not glad that Mr. Wortley should withdraw from the cause of civil and religious liberty, which, in connexion with that measure, he so ably advocated."

COMFORT FOR THE RHEUMATIC.—A simple and economical contrivance for excluding draughts of air from rooms has been invented by Mr. Helbronner, of 261, Regent-street. It is an elastic roll of fine wool, to be neatly glued in the angle of the frame of the door-jamb in which the door is embedded. It thus presses along the whole edge of the door, and effectually keeps out every breath of air. Buried out of sight, and stained to the colour of the wood, it is quite imperceptible.—*Spectator*.

## DEATH OF LIEUT. GALE, THE AERONAUT.

The Bordeaux papers bring an appalling account of the fatal termination of Lieut. Gale's balloon ascent, on horseback, from the Hippodrome of Vincennes, in the neighbourhood of the city, on Sunday week. Lieut. Gale had succeeded in reaching the ground with his pony, when the people who came to assist him, misunderstanding his directions, after the pony was released, let go the ropes. The *Courrier de la Gironde* of Wednesday thus details the shocking event:—"The aeronaut had quitted the car, and was engaged in fastening some ropes which had served to attach the horse, when, from some order misunderstood by the peasants, they let go the rope which held the balloon. The balloon thus freed, ascended in a perpendicular line, and the branch of the tree to which the grapnel had fastened broke. At this moment Mr. Gale, who was standing up, was thrown down into the bottom of the car by the shock. This fall, added to the escape of gas caused by the prodigious speed of the ascent, must have stunned and suffocated the unfortunate man, for he was not seen to rise afterwards by the people assembled. The balloon, in this second ascent, went about two miles; but what took place during this period no one can tell. A peasant of Cestas pretends that, as the balloon was passing over a fir-grove, he distinguished the aeronaut lying down in the car, his head hanging over the side, with the tongue protruding from the mouth, as if he had been suffocated. If such be the fact, a slight shock would be sufficient to have thrown him out of the car; and this account appears the more probable, as a hole was made in the bottom of the car through which Mr. Gale ascended when leaving the horse."

The *Mémorial Bordelais* of the same day gives a somewhat different account of the cause of the death of Mr. Gale. It says:—"At nightfall Mr. Gale effected his descent between Pessac and Martignas. He hastened to release the horse from the ropes which attached it to the car, and by his expressive gestures (for he could not speak French) explained to the peasants who had assembled that they were to keep fast hold of the ropes which held the balloon. When he supposed that his wishes were understood, Mr. Gale again got into the car in order to open the valves and empty the balloon as promptly as possible. Finding some part of the cordage impede his movements, he drew a long knife from his pocket to cut it, when the peasants, not knowing the use he was going to make of the weapon, and alarmed at his excited manner, all at once let go their hold. The balloon, relieved from the weight of the horse and a portion of the ballast, then rose again with prodigious rapidity, carrying with it the unfortunate aeronaut suspended by his hands, which clutched one of the ropes. Such a situation was frightful. The energy of despair alone could have prolonged it for a few instants. Mr. Gale, no doubt, must have soon lost his hold, and fallen from a great height."

The next day a body was discovered in the direction which the balloon had taken, which was identified as that of Lieut. Gale. The face was completely eaten away by dogs and wild animals, and the limbs were in a broken and mutilated condition. The place where the body was found was upwards of a mile from that in which the balloon had been discovered.

REPRESENTATION OF LYMINGTON.—The Protectionist Association of this borough have forwarded an address to Mr. Mackinnon, in which they inform the honourable gentleman that he does not possess their confidence, and that they will oppose his re-election at any future period. The support which Mr. Mackinnon has given to the policy of free trade, is assigned as the reason for this manifestation.

REPRESENTATION OF HEREFORDSHIRE.—Mr. T. W. Booker (Protectionist) has come forward to supply the vacancy occasioned in the representation of this county by the decease of Mr. Bailey.

PROTECTION OF WOMEN.—The Bishop of Oxford, Mr. Page Wood, M.P., and Mr. Roundell Palmer, Q.C., M.P., have consented to act as adjudicators of a prize of one hundred guineas for the best essay on the Laws respecting the Protection of Women, offered by the Society for Improving and Enforcing the Laws for the Protection of Women.

DECREASE OF PAUPERISM.—At the usual sitting of the Board of Guardians of the Havant Union (Hants), last week, there was not a single applicant for out-door relief; a circumstance perfectly unexampled in the history of the union. Even the Protectionist guardians were compelled to admit that such an event was never realized in the palmy days of Protection.

NEW POINT IN THE LAW OF EVIDENCE.—At Cheltenham County Court, last week, a young gentleman who was giving evidence was asked to tell his age. The opposing counsel objected, on the ground that no man could possibly know his own age, and even if he replied to the question, it would be hearsay evidence, and therefore inadmissible. The learned gentleman objected further that, although it is true every man must be present at his own birth, it is equally true he would be too young at the time to recollect the circumstance. The novelty of the objection tickled the fancy of every one who appreciated the joke. The judge permitted the question to be put to the young man in another shape, namely, as to what age he believed himself to be.

There were merry doings at Brougham Hall, last week, on the occasion of the celebration of the fifteenth birthday of Master Henry, the eldest son of W. Brougham, Esq., one of the Masters in Chancery, and heir presumptive to Lord Brougham,

THE PROPOSED NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.—The general committee of the Lancashire Public School Association "deliberated in full assembly, on Tuesday week, on the important business intended to come before the Educational Conference proposed to be held in October." After the reading of a vast number of interesting letters from persons of note adhering to the Lancashire scheme, it was moved by Dr. Beard:—

That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is expedient to make the Lancashire Public School Association a National Association, and to prepare an Education Bill for Parliament, based on the principles of the Association.

Dr. Hodgson declared himself not prepared to speak very confidently on the subject of the motion: he thought the propriety of making the Association national should depend mainly on the amount of support which could be secured. But he believed that the Educational Committee of the Privy Council were much dissatisfied with the present working of their system, and were conscious of having irrevocably alienated the High-Church party. If their system broke down, the Committee would be constrained to set up such a system as was advocated by the Association. Some of the more liberal friends of education in high places would not be unwilling that pressure from without should be applied to them; as they could not be expected to introduce a liberal educational measure to the present House of Commons, unless the opinion of the people in its favour were unequivocally expressed. Mr. Henry supported the motion; and, expressing his strong conviction that the Association needs increased means, declared he would double his subscription. He referred to Mr. Fox's Education Bill, and explained, as President of the Association, that he had affixed his signature to the back of it with the object of raising discussions on the question. The minority who divided with Mr. Fox, though small, was highly intellectual, and composed generally of members representing large and influential constituencies; and this was so far encouraging. The motion was adopted without a dissentient voice. It was also resolved, on the motion of Dr. Watts, seconded by Mr. McCall:—

That this meeting approves the scheme of the proposed conference; and recommends the preparation of a permissive bill, to be introduced into Parliament, in accordance with the principles of the Association; and hereby pledges its hearty support, pecuniary and otherwise, in furtherance of the views of the Association, so as to induce the general adoption of its principles at as early a period as possible.

THE COURTS OF EXCHEQUER AND COMMON PLEAS at Westminster are about to be ventilated by the steam-jet. The arrangements are settled, and preparations are making by the office of Woods and Forests, under the direction of Mr. Goldaworthy Gurney. Fresh air is to be brought in at a high level above the Courts, and the vitiated air withdrawn by a separate jet from each Court. In winter they are to be warmed, and in summer cooled, by a peculiar application of this principle.

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.—Mr. J. Walker, the eminent engineer, who has conducted the repairs and alterations of Blackfriars Bridge in progress for some years past, has reported on the danger popularly apprehended from the sinking of the pier. The depression, from the 26th of June to the 24th of August, was one inch; and there has been no further depression to the 13th September. The depression was caused by the deepening of the channel six feet below the heads of the piles which enclose the foundation; and has been cured by refilling the bed of the channel with 3,000 tons of stone materials.

A MOVEMENT is in progress for the erection of an Institute of the Fine Arts in Glasgow, where the want of a suitable building for the exhibition of paintings and sculpture and the encouragement of the fine arts generally has long been felt.

THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.—Sir John Ross, in a letter to the Hudson's Bay Company, dated "June," states that he arrived at Holsteinborg, the Danish settlement on the Greenland coast, about the centre of Davis's Straits. He had engaged an Esquimaux who understands the Danish language, and would be able to act as interpreter between Sir John and the Arctic tribes.

A PLAGUE OF FLIES.—On Monday last, for two or three hours in the afternoon, Liskeard and its neighbourhood were visited by a prodigious multitude of flies; the atmosphere swarmed, and the ground was strewn with them in vast numbers. They appeared to be ant-flies—a few without wings. How far they extended has not been correctly ascertained—it is eight miles to the east, and about sixteen to the west. During their continuance, the sky was beclouded till towards the evening, when the sun shone out, and they nearly all disappeared.—*Devonport Telegraph*.

The *Liverpool Chronicle* says that rumours prevail at Boston that Sir Joshua Walsley has accepted office under the Government, which would render necessary his re-election for that town.

GROWTH OF COTTON IN GUIANA.—Mr. Josias Booker sailed from Liverpool for Demerara, in one of his own ships, a few days since, accompanied by one of his sons and a number of labourers, young men, who are to be made instrumental in the production of tropical produce, more especially cotton, on his estate. Mr. Booker takes out agricultural instruments embracing every recent improvement.

THE DARTMOOR PRISONS are expected to be occupied, in the course of six weeks, by a limited number of convicts, who will be employed in tilling the adjoining land.—*Western Luminary*.

A WHALE, fifty feet long, has been captured and killed at Musselburgh, while floundering in shoal water.



## AMERICAN SCRAPS.

**AN ILLUSTRATION OF AMERICAN SLAVERY.**—Washington, Aug. 7.—The runaway slaves have been so numerous of late in these parts, under the instigations of the Abolitionists here and elsewhere, that the owners of this species of property have become very much alarmed, and hence are disposed to remove them to safer parts of the United States, or to sell them to slave-traders. A cruel instance of this kind is exciting great sympathy at present. The family of William Williams, the coachman of Presidents Polk, Taylor, and Fillmore, were suddenly, on Friday morning, seized by a slave-trader, and taken from their homes in this city, off to Baltimore, to be sent to New Orleans. His wife, over 50 years of age, three daughters, and three grandchildren, were thus snatched from him in an hour to a fate worse to him than death, and to be sold in the South to the highest bidder, and separated from him and each other. The poor man was nearly crazed by the dreadful parting. After many years' toil he very recently purchased his own freedom, but his family were owned by some one in New Orleans. The President, feeling deeply for his distress, gave him money, and let him go to Baltimore to see them again. Williams found the trader would take the sum of 3,200 dollars for them, and he returned with the hope of raising that amount here to redeem them. A petition was drawn up, and to-day circulated about the city and the House of Representatives, setting forth the fact, and asking for assistance, which was so promptly rendered that the prospect is, in the language of Williams himself, "very fair." The President, Mr. Webster, General Scott, and a number of senators, members, and citizens, have contributed from 5 to 50 dollars. Mr. Corcoran gave 200 dollars, which was the price asked for the aged wife; and he made her "free" at once. Besides doing this, Mr. Corcoran has purchased one of the women, who has lived in his family for some years; Mrs. Commander Paterson another; and Mrs. General Towson a third, who lived with her some years past. So the children, for whom 1,500 dollars were asked, only remain to be purchased by their grandfather; and he is in a fair way of raising this money.

Madame Bishop, the singer, has returned from Mexico with 23,000 dollars clean cash, as the profits of her tour.

The *New York Tribune* says that six thousand gambling houses exist in that city.

**A THIRTY POUND GOLD PIECE.**—The *Sacramento Transcript* relates the story of a lump being found in the dry diggings, on Yuba river, weighing 30 lbs. troy, of which it is considered that 23 lbs. are pure gold.

**GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA.**—The total amount of gold received from California since the first arrival, is 30,129,000 dollars, of which 19,720,000 dollars was received at the mint, Philadelphia, and the remainder at New Orleans. Of this amount, over 17,000,000 dollars have been received in ten months, being at the rate of more than 20,000,000 dollars per annum.

Frederick Douglass was mobbed in Columbus, Ohio, lately, and barely escaped with his life.

The surplus wheat of the present crop, in Canada, is estimated at 4,000,000 bushels.

**THE SEA SERPENT** was seen near Kennebunkport, on Saturday, July 27, by Clement Perkins and Thomas Cleaves, who were within thirty feet of him, and the sea perfectly calm. About 80 feet of his body were out of water.

**CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS.**—The people of Michigan find that the abolition of the death-penalty works well. They have tried it for several years, and in the Convention now assembled for revising the Constitution, there was nearly a unanimous opinion in favour of the law as it stands, which has abolished the gallows.

There are accounts of slight appearances of the rot in the potato in several localities, but nothing very serious as yet.

**ABOLITIONIST ARRESTED.**—W. L. Chaplin, a native of Massachusetts, son of one of its late pastors, and himself editor of an abolition paper in Albany, was recently arrested in an attempt to convey from the city of Washington two slaves, the alleged property of Senators, Toombs, and Stevens. The case has produced great excitement in Washington, and will provoke a grand trial of legal discussion. Mr. Chaplin is a man of great ability, and of the most daring temper. This arrest has excited the coloured population to extravagant measures. Two thousand of them have met at the village of Cazenovia, in the state of New York, under the Presidency of Frederick Douglass. One resolution adopted by them, proposes Dr. W. M. Chaplin (the gentleman in prison on a charge of abducting slaves) as the anti-slavery candidate for the next presidency of the United States in 1852. Another of the resolutions adopts as a motto, "Chaplin, Freedom, or Civil War!" The fugitive slaves present drew up an address to their brethren in bonds. Part of the address runs thus:—"We are poor. We can do little more for your deliverance than to pray to God for it. We will furnish you with pocket compasses, and in the dark nights you can run away. We cannot furnish you with weapons. Some of us are not inclined to carry arms: but if you can get them, take them, and before you go back into bondage use them if you are obliged to take life. The slaveholder would not hesitate to kill you, rather than not take you back into bondage. Numerous as the escapes from slavery are, they would be still more

so, were it not for the master's protection of the rights of property. You even hesitate to take the slowest of your master's horses; but we say, take the fastest. Pack up provisions and clothes, and either get the key or force the lock, and get his money and start."

**GREAT SALT LAKE.**—According to Mr. Spencer, of the Salt Lake settlement, the territory contains about 20,000 inhabitants, 13,000 of whom compose the population of the chief city. The soil of the valley is represented to be so very productive that it averages seventy-five bushels of wheat to the acre, when sown broad cast, which we should call a miraculous kind of average. One hundred and sixty bushels, says Mr. S., have been produced from a single bushel of seed, when planted in drill—which is not so improbable, if the bushel was allowed land enough. Water power is abundant, and there are already six flour and six saw mills in operation. The climate is salubrious, and out of a population of 13,000 there occurred but seven deaths in 1849. The several settlements in the valley are reported to be in a flourishing condition.

**THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.**—It is not to be concealed that since the sinking of the first wire circumstances have occurred calculated for a short time to retard the carrying out the project to completion, seeing that, in order to the complete establishment of an integral line of telegraphic service between London, Paris, and the Continent, the promoters have to obtain a grant from the French Government of the 18 miles of line extending from the coast to Calais, from which point to Paris the wires are erected. To secure the concession of this section, in the way of which some difficulties present themselves, Messrs. Brett, Wollaston, and Edwards, directors of the undertaking, are now in Paris, awaiting the return of the President of the Republic, who granted the original decree, and to negotiate with the government authorities on the subject. Complaints are made by the fishermen, both on the English and French coasts, that the existence of this wire will interfere with their deep sea fishing and subsistence, and that its track over the Varne and elsewhere is in the way of places most frequented by fish. It is intended, however, at the suggestion of Mr. J. W. Brett, the originator of this species of submarine communication, to pay these people an annual rental, and to establish for their families a philanthropic fund, to induce them to unite in the protection and conservation of a great national enterprise. The assistance of the Admiralty has also been secured for the issue of prohibitory orders against fishing on the route of the electric sea-line, and against ships, unless in unavoidable stress or storm, dropping or dragging anchor over its site. The authorities of Calais and Boulogne have intimated that they will send drummers round the town to advise fishermen not to fish in these spots, and the company will apply for powers to punish, as a misdemeanor, any attempts at injuring the wire. In order to meet all existing or conjectured difficulty, the character of the undertaking, so far as its magnitude and solidity are concerned, will now assume quite an altered complexion. The electric wire, thin as a lady's staylace in itself, will now, it is determined on, be encased either in a 5 or a 10 inch cable, of the diameter of those that placed the Britannia tubes in position, and these will be submerged by the aid of enormous heavy weights, almost sufficient to resist the raking of anchors. The wire will be embedded in this gigantic coil or cable, to be composed of what is called whipped plait with wire rope, all of it chemically prepared, so as to protect it from rot. It is the intention of the promoters, should their negotiations with the French Government succeed, to carry on the communication to Marseilles, the chief seaport of France.

**HAYNAU.**—The following inscription may be seen chalked upon a wall at Bankside, in the neighbourhood of Barclay and Perkins's brewery:—"Near this spot, in the arms of the police, and covered with dirt, fell General Haynau, Sept. 4, 1850. 'The very stones do prate his whereabouts.'"

**ANECDOTE OF THE LATE SIR R. PEEL.**—Sir Robert proposed to have the portraits taken of some of the principal friends and colleagues with whom he had been associated in public life, and for this purpose sent for one of the most eminent artists of the day in that department. The portraits were to be 10 in number; and, after generally explaining his wishes, he asked what would be the price? "Three hundred guineas each," was the answer. "Very well." He took up a piece of paper and wrote—"there is a cheque for fifteen hundred guineas in the meantime. You may begin with Lord Hardinge, who is soon to go out to India." He handed the cheque as quietly and freely as if it had been merely an order for admission to the gallery of the House of Commons—"thus," added the gentleman, when relating the circumstance, "at the very first, and without remark or preface, giving me as good as an annuity of 75 guineas per annum."

**NUMEROUS SUDDEN DEATHS.**—During the week several sudden deaths occurred in the parishes of Marylebone and St. Pancras. David Norton, while walking with his father, a news-agent, in Earl-street, Marylebone, was seized with a fit, and died before medical aid could arrive. A stranger walking up Manchester-street suddenly dropped dead. Another stranger, apparently a coachman, dropped dead while eating a pie in Tottenham-court-road. A young woman, named Harriet Hogg, was found dead on the floor of her bed-room, 9, Shouldham-street; and Mary Clarke was found by her husband dead in her chair.

**THE FREEHOLD CONFERENCE.**—At a meeting of the Birmingham Freehold Union, held on Friday afternoon, William Scholefield, Esq., M.P., in the chair, it was unanimously resolved that the conference should take place early in November.

**NARROW ESCAPE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.**—On Friday afternoon, as his Grace was returning from Dover to Walmer Castle, when on the Deal-road, and a quarter of a mile east of Dover Castle, the post horses of his carriage took fright at a board by the road side, on which songs and ballads were posted for sale during the races. The postboy lost command of the horses, and the carriage was precipitated down a declivity of about two feet into a stable field. One of the horses fell, and the postboy was thrown under the carriage, but escaped unhurt. Two officers of the Royal navy, who were walking on the road, assisted the Duke out of his carriage. His Grace, who preserved his usual coolness, then proceeded safely to Walmer.—*Spectator*.

**THE INTENDED ENCROACHMENTS ON ST. JAMES'S PARK.**—Once upon a time, as the ancient chroniclers report, Queen Elizabeth took it into her head to enclose St. James's Park; and on consulting her great Chancellor as to the cost at which it might be done, the startled philosopher replied, "To enclose the park, madam!—a crown." The Londoners have ever retained a proverbial, almost passionate, love of their parks. Their fathers for many generations back have sported there as children—made love there in their prime—reposed amid their leafy shades in old age. Physically, these green spaces are called the lungs of London—morally and historically they are not less intimately connected with a metropolitan organization. The Hellenes had their sacred groves—Englishmen have their parks, of which in another sense they hold to be every inch sacred ground. They look confidently on these verdant expanses as a property set apart for ever, an inheritance of health, beauty, and innocent enjoyment to their children's children. It is now said that the proposal—made in Parliament last session, and then understood to be abandoned—to cut off and enclose a large portion of St. James's Park, is in progress of being carried into effect! This noble garden was solemnly made over to the public; it is maintained at the public expense—no whisper has been uttered against the order, care, abstinence, which have marked the behaviour of those who use it. Every fine Sunday it is said that fifty thousand persons, from the close and crowded courts and alleys of the city, spend the greater part of the day among its pleasant haunts—keep up here their alliance with Nature—take moral lessons from the scent and hue of flowers and the song of birds, and treasures of health from the free breeze. Of this reservoir of many of the beneficent agencies that the people have needed so long, and now use so harmlessly, it would seem that they are now about to be to a great extent deprived. We trust the Minister will not commit the Queen and her people to a quarrel on such a point. The public cannot afford to lose a yard of this park. That is no wise government which takes on itself to sequester any part of it in the absence of Parliament. It is well to speak plainly, because authority is just now on a setting offensively with the park at Richmond. There is something especially ungracious in the circumstance that these encroachments are made under the sanction of a statesman who is not only lodged in town at the public charge, but occupies gratuitously a house and grounds belonging to the nation situated in one of our beautiful parks.—*Athenaeum*.

**THE PEACE CONGRESS AND MR. WAY, RAILWAY SUPERINTENDENT AT DOVER.**—The attention which Mr. Way paid to the members of the recent Peace Congress who proceeded from this country to Frankfort have been acknowledged in the following gratifying manner: "Peace Congress Committee, 19, New Broad-street, Sept. 7, 1850.—Dear Sir,—Not alone on official, but on personal grounds also, I forward with great pleasure the enclosed resolution, having witnessed and received in a similar manner the attention of which it is the authorized acknowledgment.—I beg to remain, in grateful esteem, yours, dear Sir, very faithfully, Wm. Stokes, Secretary.—To E. T. Way, Esq." The resolution enclosed is as follows: "At a meeting of the Peace Congress Committee, held at 19, New Broad-street, Sept. 6, 1850, it was resolved—That the sincere acknowledgments of this committee are due to the superintendent of the South Eastern station at Dover, for the kindness he displayed towards the Peace delegation in going to and returning from Frankfort, by which he greatly contributed to the comfort and expedition of the entire party."

**MURDER IN ESSEX.**—An inquest was held at Romford, yesterday, on the body of a female child, four years of age, named Elizabeth Plail, whose throat was cut by her own mother on Wednesday, under most extraordinary circumstances. It appeared from evidence that she had always evinced great fondness for the child; indeed, had "worshipped it." She has lately been in a low state of hypochondria, and has been constantly attended by a medical man. On Wednesday she took the child in her lap, and cut its throat, "chucking it up nearly as high as the ceiling." Since then she has refused to make any reply to questions, and has shown signs of insanity. The foreman of the jury suggested that an historical verdict should be given, as they could not find a verdict of murder. The coroner explained that this verdict would be tantamount to one of "wilful murder." The jury then returned the following verdict:—"We find that the child Margaret Plail was killed by the hand of its own mother, Esther Plail"—one jurymen dissenting out of thirteen.



## SCIENCE AND ART.

**CONFERENCE OF TONIC SOLFAERS.**—The first conference of the friends and pupils of the Tonic Solfa method of teaching to sing was held on Tuesday evening, Sept. 10th, in the Rev. T. Barker's school-room, Jewin-crescent. The room was crowded to overflowing by the time for commencement. After the Anthem, "Come unto me," from the "People's Service of Song," had been sung correctly and with great enjoyment, the Rev. John Curwen opened the proceedings of the evening. He described the progress of the method and the firm friends it had made in various parts of London and the provinces. That this method could teach to sing from notes in *half the usual time* the experience of those around him would amply testify; and that it could print those notes at *half the usual cost*, was, he rejoiced to say, now fully proved by the book he held in his hand. It was a new thing in musical history to see 212 tunes in two parts, provided for sixpence! But this their method enabled them to do. The poorest might sing now. If these averments were true, and they were his witnesses, then was the subject which brought them together that night a thing of no small importance to the school, the congregation, and the people at large. He hoped that the success of the present effort would soon compel the proprietors of other tune-books to provide their works in this cheap notation for the people. And it would answer their purpose, for their works, instead of being confined, as at present, to the choir in church and to the families that could afford a piano at home, would then spread into the pew, the Sunday-school, and the poor man's house. Mr. Curwen paid a well-deserved tribute of praise to Miss Glover, of Norwich, on whose system the Tonic Solfa method is founded, and recommended the study of her "Scheme for rendering Psalmody Congregational." Mr. Young, a British schoolmaster and preceptor—one of Mr. Hullah's earliest pupils—described his gradual conversion to this method, and referred to its very superior teaching advantages. He is conducting a class of twelve schoolmasters (in connexion with a large Schoolmasters' Association), each of whom is teaching the children of his school very satisfactorily. Mr. Read, a Wesleyan schoolmaster and preceptor, expressed the delight he felt when he first saw the new notation, and perceived its scientific structure, and the comparative ease with which music could be taught by its means. He had conducted a congregational class, which resulted in a kind of musical festival, at which difficult pieces from the great masters were sung with a precision and effect which gave him great satisfaction. The measuring interval from the key-note—the Tonic—was the secret of our success. Mr. Gordon, of the Voluntary School, spoke of the advantage arising from all the exercises being themselves tunes, and carrying pleasant and useful songs with them. Mr. Hardy, of Chapel-court, Borough, who has had several successful classes, and Mr. Benstead, the proprietor of a large private school in Southwark, spoke very cordially in support of the method. At a public examination of Mr. Benstead's school the boys had sung, at sight, and from the old notation, a piece composed for the occasion, which no one had seen before. Several pieces were sung during the evening from the "People's Service," &c., a large part of the pupils using the old notation, the rest the new and easier one. The tune "Bonchurch" (those who had seen it before being silent), was sung at first sight by the pupils, there being only a very slight hesitation in a really difficult phrase of the bass. Another conference was proposed, at which a "Tonic Solfa Association" might be formed, and possibly a penny periodical started, to be called "The Tonic Solfa Reporter, and Magazine of Vocal Music for the People."—*From a Correspondent.*

We gather from the Royal Astronomical Society's minutes that Mr. Lassell has discovered a second satellite to the new planet Neptune.

**NEW PLANET.**—In a letter to the *Times*, dated September 14, Mr. J. R. Hind, of Regent's Park Observatory, says:—"Last evening, at 10h. 10m. mean time, at this observatory, I discovered a new planet in the constellation Pegasus. It appears like a star of the ninth magnitude, and has a pale bluish light. The following are the observed positions:—

Greenwich		Right Ascension.		North	
Mean Time.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	deg. min. sec.	deg. min. sec.	
Sept. 13 at 11 29 35	23 44 45.08	14	6	49 9	
Sept. 14 at 8 28 24	23 44 2.56	13	50	29.3	

This new member of the solar system forms the twelfth of the group of ultra-zodiacal planets, the third which I have been fortunate enough to discover in the course of a rigorous examination of the heavens."

**A NEW COMET.**—Mr. Charles Robertson, of Mr. Cooper's private observatory, Markree Castle, Ireland, detected a new comet in the constellation Camelopardus, about midnight on the 9th inst. The following, from a Paris paper, is curiously coincident with the foregoing:—"M. Victor Mauvais, member of the Institute and of the Board of Longitude, has just discovered at the Observatory of Paris a new comet in the constellation of the Charioteer, a little to the east of the star Delta of that constellation. This comet is easily seen with a good portable telescope; it offers the appearance of a small whitish oval nebulosity, of from two to three minutes' diameter, but without any tail."

The *Nashua* (N. H.) *Telegraph*, in noticing the erection of a new town pump, in place of a dilapidated one, says:—"Milkmen can water their horses there as usual."

## LAW, POLICE, ASSIZE, &amp;c.

**CAPTAIN AARON SMITH.**—At Bow-street Police Office, on Wednesday, Captain Aaron Smith, who created such a sensation at the Borneo meeting in the City, was charged with assaulting a tollman employed at Waterloo Bridge. Mr. Smith attempted to pass through the carriage gateway: when told he must go through the turnstile, he tried to proceed by force, and struck the tollman. After some difficulty, he was taken to the Police-station. The defendant explained to the magistrate, that he was in a great hurry to save a railway train; some fifty persons were waiting at the turnstile, and so he attempted to get on the bridge by the carriage-way. He complained that he had been very badly treated by the bridge people; and called two witnesses to prove that unnecessary violence had been employed towards him. But these persons did not see the beginning of the fray. Mr. Henry considered that the case had been made out, and inflicted a fine of £5. He recommended that more facilities should be afforded for the entry of foot-passengers on the bridge, as large numbers frequently arrive at the same moment in consequence of the vicinity of the railway. Captain Smith paid the fine, but threatened to try the matter in another court.

**AN INGENIOUS SWINDLER.**—At the Mansion House, on Monday week, John Crosby, alias "Captain Crosby, R.N.," was charged with having defrauded divers persons. He got himself introduced to a Mr. George Taylor, living in Harriet-street, Minories, by representing that he was a captain in the Royal Navy. He stated that he was to succeed Captain Beaufort as hydrographer to the Admiralty, and Sir John Romilly as member for Devonport; who, again, was to represent the county in the room of Mr. Tufnell, when the latter should be appointed to an office. Crosby was very clever and insinuating, and so wormed himself into Mr. Taylor's confidence that he lived at free quarters in his house for three months, borrowed £50, and got possession of a barometer. Mr. Taylor is a nautical man, and had known years ago a Captain Crosby; the prisoner deceived him into believing that he was that Crosby; and he gave such minute narrations of circumstances occurring on board ship that Mr. Taylor could not doubt his identity with his old acquaintance, although he was of different stature. Whenever anything occurred calculated to unmask him, Crosby was ready with a plausible explanation: his name was not found in the Navy List—he had been "scratched" with "poor Cochrane;" but he expected soon to be reinstated, to get all his back pay, and to be made a superannuated admiral. Crosby patronized two tailors, and gave them orders for clothes, trimmed with captain's lace, but omitted to pay for them. Eventually the rogue was detected; Mrs. Taylor having written to Sir John Romilly, who replied with pretty full information about the prisoner. He had been boatswain's yeoman in the ship "Agincourt;" it was found that he was not uneducated, and he was made schoolmaster for sailor-boys at Devonport, in which town he had formerly taught navigation. "He is stated to be a very impudent and assuming character," says Sir John, "us ally wearing a cap and a gold band, which he turns inside on appearing in sight of his ship." The evidence seems to have furnished much amusement at the Mansion House, Mr. Taylor being obliged to join in the laugh at his own gullibility. "Captain Crosby" was remanded. The accused was brought up again on Wednesday. Mr. Taylor wished to withdraw from the prosecution, as the prisoner's wife was in great distress and they had a sick child. Alderman Carden commended Mr. Taylor's kindness, but pointed out that many offenders might go scot-free if a plea of suffering inflicted on innocent families were permitted to have force. Another case was brought against Crosby. He lodged at a Mrs. Forwald's for months, never paying a farthing; pretended that he had been employed in Ireland by the Admiralty, and had not yet got his accounts settled; and told stories similar to those palmed off on Mr. Taylor. In the end he got a bill discounted through Mrs. Forwald's son, and left him to take it up when due. The Mr. Crosby whom the prisoner had personated now came forth, and stated that he had been a second master in the navy; his character had been damaged by claims sent to the Admiralty for debts incurred by his double. The rogue was again remanded.

**THE CHLOROFORM CASE.**—At the Mansion House, last week, three women who had been charged with robbing Mr. McIntyre of £5 12s. were finally examined. One night, the prosecutor had accompanied Ann McCarthy to a coffee-house in Whitechapel, kept by Jane Hailes, who had a servant named Betsy Batsyam. Hailes put her hand under his chin, and he became insensible; his pockets were rifled; and many hours afterwards he was found lying in a court near his own house. He remained insensible till the afternoon, and suffered much for some days. The prosecutor and the police cleverly detected the women: McIntyre walked at night in disguise, was accosted by McCarthy, and again conducted by her to Hailes's. There was no evidence against the servant, so she was liberated; the others were committed for trial.

**NATURAL AFFECTION OF A DOG.**—The *Mona's Herald* states that a Mr. Cain, of Castletown, took three pups from a litter of seven produced by a canine favourite, drowned them, and buried them in a hole. Next morning the mother had all the seven pups in her bed alive and sucking, she having scratched up her offspring and warmed them into life.

## COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

**THE QUEEN IN THE HIGHLANDS.**—On Friday the Queen, Prince Albert, and Royal Family, attended the "Braemar Gathering," at the old castle, celebrated in history as the spot where the Earl of Mar displayed the standard of rebellion in 1715. The weather was very propitious, and at 12 o'clock the different clans began to assemble, headed by the pipers, and attired in full Highland costume. There was a very numerous array of well equipped men. The Duke of Leeds, resident at Mar Lodge, brought on the field a fine body of men. The Five men were commanded by General Sir Alexander Duff, who was accompanied by his sons, Mr. James Duff, M.P., and Mr. G. S. Duff, M.P. In addition to the Highlanders above alluded to, there was a considerable number of the people from the surrounding districts, who appeared in the national garb. Her Majesty was most cordially received, and it was evident, highly gratified at the shouts of joy which hailed her. A couch covered with tartan was provided for the Queen and the Royal Family, from which an unobstructed view of the games was obtained. The Duchess of Kent and the Prince of Leiningen were of the party, as well as a large number of nobility. Prince Albert wore the full Highland costume of the Royal Stuart tartan. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred were also in the full national dress of the Highlands. The Queen was attired in mourning (for the late King of the French), wearing a plaid of the Royal Stuart tartan. Immediately after the Queen and royal party had reached the ground, the sports commenced. The games began with putting the stone, and then followed throwing the hammer, tossing the caber, the hill race (for which 19 started, and the first five receiving £11 between them), the park or flat race, and other rewards for length of servitude, proficiency in reading and translating Gaelic, &c. The games having concluded, her Majesty and the royal party were conducted by General the Hon. Sir Alexander Duff and the Duke of Leeds to the baronial hall of the castle to witness the dancing. The sword dance and strathspey were the dances, and then there was a competition among the pipers. The royal party left about 6 o'clock. In describing the ascent of Ben-na-Bourd, a large rugged mountain on the verge of the Cairngorm range, rising to the height of 3,900 feet above the level of the sea, the *Perth Courier* says:—"During the toilsome ascent her Majesty proved herself to be a first-rate pedestrian, and had the advantage of Prince Albert in more than one contest for superiority in surmounting the more rugged points, where the hands perform fully as important a part of the locomotion as the feet, and eventually the Queen reached the summit the first of the party."

**INTRUSION UPON HER MAJESTY'S PRIVACY AT BALMORAL.**—A candidate for notoriety,—doomed by the way to disappointment,—on Friday week caused some annoyance to her Majesty by persisting in following her in one of her walks, and finishing up by throwing a letter at her. The contents of the letter have not transpired, nor the name of the delinquent, and it is not likely there will be any investigation regarding the matter, as the fellow was quietly bundled off between two policemen, and afterwards set at liberty.

**THE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS** is seriously ill.

**THE PREMIER.**—Lord John Russell is staying at the Dowager Duchess of Bedford's, at the Doune of Rothiemurchus, whence his lordship will proceed to Balmoral Castle.

**"THE YOUNG POTENTATE OF WALES."**—The *Aberdeen Journal*, the *locum tenens* of the *Court Circular*, gives us, among other pieces of Balmoral intelligence, the following:—"The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, accompanied by Mr. Birch, walk or ride every day. Not unfrequently the young Potentate of Wales may be seen trying to tempt the trout to take his fly, in the Dee or Gelder."

**THE REGISTRATIONS.**—On Monday, the annual court for the registration of voters in the city of London was opened in the Guildhall, before Thomas Young Christie, Esq., the revising barrister. The following is a general summary with respect to the registration of voters for London in this year:—

	Livery.	Householders.	Total.
On the present register .....	7,345	12,905	20,250
Omitted from this year's lists ..	254	1,556	1,810
New names .....	359	2,704	3,063
Objections by Liberals .....	110	855	965
Objections by Conservatives ....	61	683	744
Claims by Liberals .....	3	137	140
Claims by Conservatives .....	1	7	8

Of the claims made by the Liberals 73 are for persons wrongly described on the lists, and who, unless claimed for, would be liable to be struck off if objected to. One of the Conservative claims is also of this kind. 25 of the livery and 212 of the household objections are double, that is, made by both parties. Mr. Sidney Smith and Mr. Ledger appeared as agents on behalf of the Liberals, and Mr. H. E. Brown for the Conservatives. The proceedings were not important. On the same day, the annual revision of the list of voters for East Surrey was commenced at Reigate.

**GEORGE STEPHENSON.**—A national monument is to be erected to the memory of George Stephenson. The Dukes of Northumberland and Devonshire, the Earl of Lonsdale, Lord Ravensworth, the Hon. H. T. Liddell, Mr. Matthew Bell, Mr. Bowes, Sir Joshua Walsley, and numerous other distinguished, wealthy, and influential individuals, have formed themselves into a Committee, and appealed to the public for co-operation and support in the undertaking.



## LITERATURE.

*Alton Locke, Tailor and Poet. An Autobiography.*  
2 vols. London: Chapman and Hall.

THIS novel of our own time is the most noteworthy literary occurrence of this present dull season. It is very powerful, and painfully impressive; not written merely for the amusement of sentimental ladies and idle gentlemen, but with an earnest purpose, which throbs and burns through all its scenes and incidents. That purpose is to tell to gentle ears, unused to the wail and cursing which ring and mutter among the thronging, struggling outcasts of society—to lay bare to beauty-educated eyes, strangers to the hells of earth, which suck—in poverty and toil to destruction—the deep, cruel wrong and misery which society inflicts on the operative millions, chiefly by the competitive system of trade, which sacrifices all considerations to that of cheapness, and brings into fierce collision the interests of classes, which both alike must go down at last in the vortex now already roaring their despair. It pictures, vividly, the multifold oppressions of this system; the disease and suffering of physical life, and the blackness of darkness of the soul life, which come in its train. It shows how we create destructives and dangerous classes; points to the blind struggles of the untaught oppressed pariahs after social and spiritual truth—and the bitter falsehoods and blasphemies upon which they are forced back by social fictions, the hollow conventions of an age which

—shows, to their thinking, still more infidels to Adam,

Than, directly, by profession, simple infidels to God."

It attempts some healing for these wrongs and sufferings; indicates something of re-construction of society: and, however widely the reader may differ from the principles or details of its remedies, the reverent and sincere will accept this effort at the solution of dark and difficult problems as a worthy and suggestive offering. It is profoundly thoughtful, overflows with persuasive wisdom, and gushes with Christian feeling. The sustained and absorbing purpose of the book redeems it from many defects. It has defects. It is unartistic in arrangement; often improbable in circumstance; partial and inconsistent in development. But the completeness of single scenes, the force of expression, the truthfulness to life of the whole book, compensate for what may be wanting in it of art and constructive merit.

The story, in form an autobiography, is very slight, a mere thread, on which are strung facts and experiences from the real life of the operatives of this present time. The combination of such scenes in the history of an individual life is the only fiction of the book—the scenes themselves are true as they are fearful and sad. At our own doors we may find like facts; and many an unwritten story, and unknown tragedy, of even deeper pathos and more terrible power, may be found in the endurance and deeds of the starving workers, whose "blood splashes upward" on the purple and gold of the pride and worldliness which crushes them with heel of mail. Reverence and thanks be given to the author of "Alton Locke," who brings these realities before eyes which surely dare not refuse to see and weep; and presses them upon hearts which are not often clearly, boldly summoned to play their part, to live and do the humanly right, the divinely benevolent. Reverence be to him for sincerity and courage—for the deep, wide humanities and religious faithfulness of his labour. We believe it is no secret—and that we are guilty of no improper disclosure against which the author will object—that this work proceeds from the Rev. Charles Kingsley, jun., author of "The Saints' Tragedy," and, recently, of a tract in the series called "Christian Socialism," and another, which we have noticed in a previous number, entitled, "Cheap Clothes and Nasty"—dealing with facts which have originated the Working Tailors' Co-operative Association. The present work is a development of principles of which the germs are to be found in these tracts; and presents, as its final remedy for social evils, a phase of socialism realized through Christianity, in which we find much that we sympathize with heartily, that is profoundly suggestive, full of truth, and beauty, and love; but in which, also, we find much foreign to our sympathies, not capable of assimilation, as it seems to us, nor possible of reconciliation with fundamental principles and deepest realities of our life. On these questions we may presently add some remarks, though our space will not permit us an argument.

Alton Locke was a Londoner, born and nursed in garrets reeking with human breath, and kitchens and areas with noisome sewers. Suffering from early life from rickets, consumption, weakness, and ugliness, he grew a sickly cockney,—drank of the cup of which drink the thousands of poor wretches for whom he learnt to be a poet—who in his story have found a voice, with which loudly they cry against man's avarice, and laziness, and ignorance. His father died before Alton's

recollection, leaving his mother in penury. His mother was a Dissenter, glorying in her old Puritan blood and descent from a Cambridgeshire yeoman, who, with seven sons, armed to follow Cromwell against kings and prelates. Brought up an Independent, she had become a Baptist from sympathy with the Calvinistic doctrines which she believed that sect more thoroughly embodied. Straitness of ultra-Calvinistic belief, asceticism of disposition, unbending sternness of rule, singularly associated in her with clear sense, and much tenderness; till the latter yielded to the former. A "strict, stern Puritan education" did she give to Alton and his little sister Susan; condemning as "carnal," art, poetry, and nature; and shutting up these young hearts to a dreary round of unintelligible duties, and an unalleviated endurance of privation.

"The narrowness of my sphere of observation only concentrated the faculty into greater strength. The few natural objects which I met, I studied with intense keenness. I knew every leaf and flower in the little front garden; every cabbage and rhubarb-plant in Battersea-fields was wonderful and beautiful to me. I brought home wild-flowers and chance beetles and butterflies, and pored over them, not in the spirit of a naturalist, but of a poet. They were to me God's angels, shining in coats of mail and fairy masquerading dresses. I envied them their beauty, their freedom. At last I made up my mind, in the simple tenderness of a child's conscience, that it was wrong to rob them of the liberty for which I pined,—to take them away from the beautiful broad country whither I longed to follow them; and I used to keep them a day or two, and then, regretfully, carry them back, and set them loose on the first opportunity, with many compunctions of heart, when, as generally happened, they had been starved to death in the meanwhile. They were my only recreations after the hours of the small day-school at the neighbouring chapel, where I learnt to read, write, and sum; except, now and then, a London walk, with my mother holding my hand tight the whole way. She would have hoodwinked me, stopped my ears with cotton, and led me in a string,—kind, careful soul!—if it had been reasonably safe on a crowded pavement, so fearful was she lest I should be polluted by some chance sight or sound of the Babylon which she feared and hated—almost as much as she did the bishops.—The only books which I knew were the Pilgrim's Progress and the Bible. The former was my Shakespeare, my Dante, my Vedas, by which I explained every fact and phenomenon of life."

Thus sensitive and poet-natured, but so imperfectly educated and isolated, Alton yet "learnt lessons which he never wished to unlearn," especially from the old Jewish heroes with whom he met in the Old Testament, into the spirit of which he drank more deeply than into that of the New Testament; for the latter was presented to him as but theories of redemption and methods of God's will, with which he, as carnal yet, had nothing in common. The dark savage aspects of his mother's awful creed, mis-called a Calvinism—reflecting their own shadows on the very nature of God—Alton early became conscious of contradictions thereto in his own heart; there were there the doubts of the child, which afterwards grew into the scepticism of the man. These feelings alternated with religious impulses, one of the strongest of which was a visionary desire of going to the Pacific as a missionary. With what delight and awed anticipation did he then anticipate the visit of a "real live missionary," who was invited to take tea with his mother. He painted him to himself in all the colours and attributes of "Christian."

"He came—and with him the two ministers who often drank tea with my mother; both of whom as they played some small part in the drama of my after-life, I may as well describe here. The elder was a little, sleek, silver-haired old man, with a bland, weak face, just like a white rabbit. He loved me, and I loved him too, for there were always lollipops in his pocket for me and Susan. Had his head been equal to his heart!—but what has been was to be—and the Dissenting clergy, with a few noble exceptions among the Independents, are not the strong men of the day—none know that better than the workmen. The old man's name was Bowyer. The other, Mr. Wigginton, was a younger man; tall, grim, dark, bilious, with a narrow forehead, retreating suddenly from his eyebrows up to a conical peak of black hair over his ears. He preached 'higher doctrine,' i. e., more fatalist and antinomian, than his gentler colleague,—and having also a stenorian voice, was much the greater favourite at the chapel. I hated him—and if any man ever deserved hatred, he did.—Well, they came. My heart was in my mouth as I opened the door to them, and sunk back again to the very lowest depths of my inner man when my eyes fell on the face and figure of the missionary—a squat, red-faced, pig-eyed, low-browed man, with great soft lips that opened back to his very ears; sensuality, conceit, and cunning marked on every feature—an innate vulgarity, from which the artisan and the child recoil with an instinct as true, perhaps truer, than that of the courtier, showing itself in every tone and motion—I shrunk into a corner, so crestfallen, that I could not even exert myself to hand round the bread-and-butter, for which I got duly scolded afterwards. Oh! that man! how he bawled and contradicted, and laid down the law, and spoke to my mother in a fondling, patronizing way, which made me, I knew not why, boil over with jealousy and indignation. How he filled his tea-cup half full of the white sugar, to buy which my mother had curtailed her yesterday's dinner—how he drained the few remaining drops of the threepennyworth of cream, with which Susan was stealing off to keep it as an unexpected treat for my mother at breakfast the next morning—how he talked of the natives, not as St. Paul might of his converts, but as a planter might of his slaves; overlaying all his unintentional confessions of his own greed and prosperity, with cant, flimsy enough

for even a boy to see through, while his eyes were not blinded with the superstition that a man must be pious who sufficiently interlards his speech with a jumble of Old English picked out of our translation of the New Testament. Such was the man I saw. I don't deny that all are not like him. I believe there are noble men of all denominations, doing their best according to their light, all over the world; but such was the one I saw—and the men who are sent home to plead the missionary cause, whatever the men be like who stay behind and work, are, from my small experience, too often such. It appears to me to be the rule, that many of those who go abroad as missionaries, go simply because they are men of such inferior powers and attainments that, if they stayed in England, they would starve."

There is too much truth in the whole of this scene, and especially in this last saying; but having quoted the passage as affording the history of one of the disgusts which helped to prepare Alton Locke for entire aversion to religion, we must also add, that though we too have seen such a man as is here pictured, it would be worse than gross caricature to say that it is at all representative of the missionary class—and yet it seems, notwithstanding the modification, "from my small experience," to be intended for something of the sort. And, before we proceed with the story, we will admit that "the Dissenting clergy" are not the men fitted for powerful influence on "the workmen;"—but what influence, as to kind or extent, would have been exerted on them had they known no other than that of the Established clergy? Do the operatives fill the churches? Are the thoughtful artisans the followers of the clergy? Are the clergy "the strong men of the day?" We touch on this point not from narrow bigotry or foolish sectarianism, but because we know the artisans do not recognise many ties between them and the clergy universally—and least of all have they found sympathy and help from the Established clergy—least of all have they proved "the strong men of the day:" and we dwell on this because it is our deep conviction that a clergy class must be vastly less so, and work less as a clergy class, before their influence as teachers and guides of the working men will greatly increase.

Alton Locke had an uncle—a rich grocer, who allowed his mother twenty-five pounds a year, and proved himself "as generous as society required him to be," by sending Alton to a tailor—his own son, by the way, being intended for the University and the Church. This step to the tailor's work-room being decided upon, we are told—

"That evening was spent dolefully enough, in a sermon of warnings against all manner of sins and temptations, the very names of which I had never heard, but to which, as she informed me, I was by my fallen nature altogether prone: and right enough was she in so saying, though, as often happens, the temptations from which I was in real danger were just the ones of which she had no notion—fighting more or less extinct Satans, as Mr. Carlyle says, and quite unconscious of the real, modern, man-devouring Satan close at her elbow."

The next day Alton made his commencement as a tailor,—here is the scene of his work, a low garret, reached through a trap-door at the top of the house:—

"A low lean-to room, stifling me with the combined odours of human breath and perspiration, stale beer, the sweet sickly smell of gin, and the sour and hardly less disgusting one of new cloth. On the floor, thick with dust and dirt, scraps of stuff and ends of thread, sat some dozen haggard, untidy, shoeless men, with a mingled look of care and recklessness that made me shudder. The windows were tight closed to keep out the cold winter air; and the condensed breath ran in streams down the panes, chequering the dreary old-look of chimney-tops and smoke. The conductor handed me over to one of the men. 'Here, Crossthwaite, take this youngster and make a tailor of him. Keep him next you, and prick him up with your needle if he shirks.'"

Working in this Pandemonium, the moral tone of the boy became gradually lower. The bad restrictions placed on him by his mother, who extorted promises to abstain from every "carnal" alleviation of his misery, and elevation of his mind, which might be obtained by books, pictures, and such like, but aggravated his difficulties and dangers. Disobedience soon, and necessarily, came. Hanging about an old book-shop which he often passed he picked up Byron, and day after day read passages as he stopped a few minutes on his homeward journey. These poems fed both his health and his diseases. They seemed to give him new senses—to fill him with a thousand new notions; but his discontent and melancholy were fostered too. One evening he took up "The Life and Poems of John Bethune;" as he read that deeply-pathetic history he wept. The shopkeeper, who had observed his street studies, called him in, interrogated him, found him promising and worthy, and engaged to lend him books such as he might desire. Among the first was Milton; and then he set him to learn something of Latin grammar, and to study an interlinear Virgil. All these had to be pondered without the detection of his mother:—

"I slept in a little lean-to garret at the back of the house, some ten feet long by six wide. I could just stand upright against the inner wall, while the roof on the other side ran down to the floor. There was no fireplace in it, or any means of ventilation. No wonder I coughed all night accordingly, and woke about two every morning with choking throat and aching head. My mother often said that the room was 'too small for



## LITERARY MISCELLANY.

a Christian to sleep in, but where could she get a better? Such was my study. I could not use it as such, however, at night without discovery; for my mother carefully looked in every evening, to see that my candle was out. But when my kind cough woke me, I rose, and, creeping like a mouse about the room—for my mother and sister slept in the next chamber, and every sound was audible through the narrow partition—I drew my darling books out from under a board of the floor, one end of which I had gradually loosened at odd minutes, and with them a rushlight, earned by running on messages, or by taking bits of work home, and finishing them for my fellows. . . . In those days, before starting forth to walk two miles to the shop at six o'clock in the morning, I sat some three or four hours shivering on my bed, putting myself into cramped and painful postures, not daring even to cough, lest my mother should fancy me unwell, and come in to see me, poor dear soul!—my eyes aching over the page, my feet wrapped up in the bed-clothes, to keep them from the miserable pain of the cold; longing, watching, dawn after dawn, for the kind summer mornings, when I should need no candlelight. Look at the picture awhile, ye comfortable folks, who take down from your shelves what books you like best at the moment, and then lie back, amid prints and statuettes, to grow wise in an easy chair, with a blazing fire, and a camphine lamp. The lower classes uneducated! Perhaps you would be so too, if learning cost you the privation which it costs some of them."

Ere long came detection of these forbidden studies. He had often prevaricated for the sake of concealment before this; now the truth had to be told. His mother took the book; the "ministers" were consulted, and Alton was permitted to retain Milton and Virgil for a time simply on condition of seeing no more of the kind bookseller, Sandy Mackaye. For six months this friend was unvisited; till Alton, yearning for sympathy, counsel, and wisdom, told his story and his difficulties to Crossthwaite, the workman to whom he had been first entrusted at the tailor's workroom, a clear-headed, fine-souled man, a Chartist, and half, if not wholly, an unbeliever. Crossthwaite implanted in Alton's bosom "a new seed of mingled good and evil, which was destined to bear fruit, precious, perhaps, as well as bitter." He became a Chartist—and the tailor-poet thus speaks:—

"Ay, respectable gentlemen and ladies, I will confess all to you—you shall have, if you enjoy it, a fresh opportunity for indulging that supreme pleasure which the daily press affords you of insulting the classes whose powers most of you know as little as you do their sufferings. Yes; the Chartist poet is vain, conceited, ambitious, uneducated, shallow, inexperienced, envious, ferocious, scurrilous, seditious, traitorous. Is your charitable vocabulary exhausted? Then ask yourselves, how often have you yourself honestly resisted and conquered the temptation to any one of these sins, when it has come across you just once in a way, and not as they came to me, as they come to thousands of the working men, daily and hourly, "till their torments do, by length of time, become their elements?" What, are we covetous too? Yes! and if those who have, like you, still covet more, what wonder if those who have nothing covet something? Profligate too? Well, though that imputation as a generality is utterly calumnious, though your amount of respectable animal enjoyment per annum is a hundred times as great as that of the most self-indulgent artisan, yet, if you had ever felt what it is to want, not only every luxury of the senses, but even bread to eat, you would think more mercifully of the man who makes up by rare excesses, and those only of the limited kinds possible to him, for long intervals of dull privation, and says in his madness, 'let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die!' We have our sins, and you have yours. Ours may be the more gross and barbaric, but yours are none the less damnable; perhaps all the more so, for being the sleek, subtle, respectable, religious sins they are. You are frantic enough if our part of the press calls you hard names, but you cannot see that your part of the press repays it back to us with interest. We see those insults and feel them bitterly enough; and do not forget them, alas! soon enough, while they pass unheeded by your delicate eyes as trivial truisms. Horrible, unprincipled, villainous, seditious, frantic, blasphemous, are epithets of course, when applied to—to how large a portion of the English people, you will some day discover to your astonishment; when will that day come, and how? In thunder, and storm, and garments rolled in blood? Or like the dew on the mown grass, and the clear shining of the sunlight after April rain?"

We intend to return to this remarkable book in our next number.

**GLUT OF FISH.**—Herrings have been selling in our streets at "eight a penny." On Monday, upwards of fifty tons of fish, of various kinds, arrived at Newcastle from Cullercoats and Tynemouth, and proceeded southward. Are the whales "hushing" the fish into the nets of our fishermen?—*Gateshead Observer*.

**MR. FERRAND SERVED IN HIS OWN COIN.**—A meeting of landed proprietors, clergy, and tenant-farmers of Herefordshire, convened at Ross on Thursday to meet Mr. Ferrand, and hear explanations on the subject of his Wool League, was broken up by a mob, who paraded a large cheap loaf in contrast with a small loaf veiled in crape; Mr. Ferrand's party were invaded in their hustings formed of two waggons, and expelled thence with a physical violence that approached the character of attempts on his life. In the afternoon his party gave him a dinner at the Royal Hotel in Ross.

**A CAUTION TO THE CARELESS.**—Peter Galloway, a spirit dealer in Airdrie, the other day proceeded to empty gunpowder from a barrel into a flask while he was smoking a pipe; a spark from the tobacco fell among the powder, and there was a violent explosion. Galloway's shop, and an adjoining one were wrecked, and six persons were fearfully burnt.

**MILTON IN BUNHILL FIELDS.**—Almost adjoining Finsbury-square is the New Artillery Ground, of which mention has already been made as the spot where the artillery was proved, and where the train bands of the city were exercised. Close by was a most interesting spot, Artillery Walk, Bunhill Fields, containing the house in which Milton completed his "Paradise Lost," and in which he breathed his last, in November, 1674. The site is pointed out by the present Artillery-place, Bunhill-row. Milton's nephew and biographer, Philips, informs us that, during the time the great poet lived in Artillery-walk, he used, in fine summer weather, to sit at the door of his house, in a coarse grey cloth cloak, to enjoy the fresh air, and that in this manner he received the visits of persons of rank and genius, who came, either to pay homage to him, or to enjoy his conversation. A Dr. Wright, a clergyman of Dorsetshire, informed Philips that he once paid a visit to the blind poet in Artillery-walk. He found him in a small apartment, on the first floor, hung with rusty green, where he was seated in an elbow-chair, neatly dressed in a black suit. His face was pale, but not cadaverous. He was suffering much from gout, and especially from chalk-stones; and he told Dr. Wright that were it not for the pain he endured, his blindness would be tolerable. It was in this house that he was visited by Dryden. Aubrey tells us:—"John Dryden, Esq., Poet Laureat, who very much admired him, went to him to have leave to put his 'Paradise Lost' into a drama in rhyme. Mr. Milton received him civilly, and told him he would give him leave to tagge his verses."—*Jessie's London and its Celebrities*.

**COURAGE IN WOMEN.**—There is a branch of general education which is not thought at all necessary for women—as regards which, indeed, it is well if they are not brought up to cultivate the opposite. Women are not taught to be courageous. Indeed, to some persons, courage may seem as unnecessary for women as Latin and Greek. Yet there are few things that would tend to make women happier in themselves, and more acceptable to those with whom they live, than courage. So far from courage being unfeminine, there is a peculiar grace and dignity in those beings who have little active powers of attack or defence, passing through danger with a moral courage equal to that of the strongest. We see this in great things. We perfectly appreciate the sweet and noble dignity of an Anne Bulleyn, a Mary Queen of Scots, or a Marie Antoinette. We see that it is grand for these delicately-bred, high-nurtured, helpless personages to meet death with silence and confidence. But there would be a similar dignity in women's bearing small terrors with fortitude. There is no beauty in fear. It is a mean, ugly, dishevelled creature. No statue could be made of it that a woman would wish to see herself like. Women are pre-eminent in steady endurance of tiresome suffering; they need not be far behind men in a becoming courage to meet that which is sudden and sharp. The dangers and the troubles, too, which we may venture to say, they now start at unreasonably, are many of them mere figures of the imagination—such as, in their way, disturb high-mettled animals, brought up to see too little, and, therefore, frightened at any leaf blown across the road. We may be quite sure that, without losing any of the most delicate and refined of feminine graces, women may be taught not to give way to unreasonable fears, which should belong no more to the fragile than to the robust.

**THE WEALTH OF THE WORKING CLASSES.**—It was necessary to dig a little lower in the strata of private circumstances, in order to show the progress of wealth among the working classes; and Mr. Porter had recourse to the returns from savings' banks, these being chiefly used by the humbler orders. From data thus derived, it was ascertained that while the deposits in England, Wales, and Ireland, proportioned to the whole population, amounted in 1831 to twelve shillings and eightpence per head, in 1848 they had risen to twenty shillings and elevenpence per individual. The largest amount of these savings occurred in 1846, when they reached, in England alone, to more than twenty-six millions and three-quarters, and in the three kingdoms, to more than thirty-one millions seven hundred thousand pounds, being equal to twenty-four shillings per head on the whole population of England, Wales, and Ireland, and ten shillings and a penny per head on that of Scotland. The exceeding moderation of this estimate will be observed, when we mention another description of savings which Mr. Porter has taken no account of—we mean friendly societies. Of these, there are fourteen thousand in Great Britain, regularly enrolled according to act of Parliament, consisting of one million six hundred thousand members, with a gross annual revenue of two millions eight hundred thousand, and accumulated capital amounting to six millions four hundred thousand pounds sterling. To this must be added the capital belonging to unenrolled benefit societies (exclusive of those in Ireland), which has been estimated at a greater amount than those which exist "as the act directs," namely, at nine millions sterling, belonging to two millions and a half of members. It is indeed a most gratifying proof of the prudential, and, therefore, moral, as well as pecuniary advance which this country has made during the past thirty years, that half our labouring male population belong to friendly societies. The operative classes of Great Britain alone possess, at this moment, capital in savings' banks and friendly societies, the total of which reaches the enormous sum of forty-two millions of money.—How very like national ruin this looks.—*Dickens's Household Words*.

**TO THE LAUGHERS.**—The Peace Congress is a capital joke. It's so obvious a subject for fun that we haven't thought it worth while to waste a laugh on it. All manner of pens have been poking the public in the ribs about it—paper pellets of all colours and weights have been slung at it—arrows from all quivers have been emptied on its vulnerable sides. "Preach Peace to the world!" The poor noodles! "Inculcate the supremacy of right over might!" Ineffable milk-and-water spoonies! "Hold out to nations brotherhood for warfare, the award of justice instead of the bayonet!" The white-faced, lily-livered prigs! "Why, it's the merest Utopianism," says the Economist. "It's neither more nor less than Christianity," sneers the Statist. "Trade is the true peace-maker," says the Doctor of the Manchester School. "Diplomacy keeps the world quiet," oracularly declares the Red-tapist. "Peace, indeed, the designing democrat!" growls the Absolutist. "Peace, with a bloated aristocracy still rampant!" snarls the Red Republican. And they all drown in a chorus of contemptuous laughter the pleading voices of the poor Peace Congressists in the Church of St. Paul. But there are some voices which refuse to join in this chorus, some thoughtful faces that look on with interest and sympathy at this strange protest in the nineteenth century against the appeal to brute force, which is the only way of settling its quarrels that the world has tried for eighteen centuries since Peace was preached on earth, and good-will to men! And there are some, too, of the wise and the great, who can discern in this gathering of friends of Peace, this little Babel of various tongues, this tiny Congress of many races, a thing in no way to be ridiculed, any more than the acorn is to be ridiculed when science declares that its heart contains the oak. Alexander Von Humboldt is, of all persons now living in Europe, the most experienced in men and courts; the most deeply learned; the most comprehensively and thoroughly informed. He has traversed the domain of knowledge as widely as he has travelled the countries of the globe. Alexander Von Humboldt does not laugh at this Peace Congress. There is no sneer in well-weighed words like these:—"The general peace which our continent has now so long enjoyed, and the praiseworthy efforts of many Governments to avert the oft-threatening dangers of a general European war, prove that the ideas which so prominently occupy your minds are in accordance with the sentiments called forth and diffused by the increased culture of humanity. It is a useful enterprise to inspire such sentiments in the commonwealth by public conferences, and at the same time to point out the way through which wise and sincere Governments may, by fostering the progressive and legitimate development and perfectibility of free institutions, weaken the long-accumulated elements of animosity." Perhaps the grey-haired philosopher is laughing in his sleeve, or drivelling, when he tells the Peace Congress, that "the whole history of the past shows that, under the protection of a superior power, a long-nourished yearning after a noble aim in the life of nations, will at length find its consummation." Poor Humboldt! Visionary enthusiast! At his time of life, too; and a man who knows courts, and countries, and science, and so on! It's amazing—perfectly amazing! But then he's a German; and these Germans are such dreamers!—*Punch*.

**CHALMERS AMONG HIS CHILDREN.**—Mr. Thomson and Mr. Heggie, an elder and a deacon, went out one evening at Kensington-place, where Dr. Chalmers was living, to speak to him about some parish matters. They found him on the floor, busy playing at bowls with his children. "Come away, Mr. Heggie," he exclaimed when they entered, without changing, however, his position, "you can tell us how this game ought to be played." Elder and deacon, minister and children, were soon all busy at the game together. "This is not the way," said Mr. Thomson, "we used to play bowls in Galloway." "Come along, then," said Dr. Chalmers, "let us see what the Galloway plan is." And to it they set again with keener relish than ever, till Mrs. Chalmers at last said, "What a fine paragraph it will make for the *Chronicle* to-morrow, that Dr. Chalmers, and one of his elders, and one of his deacons, were seen last night playing for a whole hour at marbles!" "Well, really," said Dr. Chalmers, starting up, "it is too bad in us, gentlemen, we must stop." Two hours of useful and instructive conversation followed, not made in any way the less so by the manner in which they were ushered in.—*From Memoirs of the Life of Thomas Chalmers, D.D.*

**WORDSWORTH: HIS CHARACTER AND GENIUS.**—In private, Wordsworth, we understand, was pure, mild, simple, and majestic—perhaps somewhat austere in his judgments of the erring, and perhaps somewhat narrow in his own economics. In accordance, we suppose, with that part of his poetic system which magnified mole-heaps to mountains, pennies assumed the importance of pounds. It is ludicrous, yet characteristic, to think of the great author of the "Recluse" squabbling with a porter about the price of a parcel, or bidding down an old book at a stall. He was one of the few poets who were ever guilty of the crime of worldly prudence, that ever could have fulfilled the old paradox, "A poet has built a house." In his young days, according to Hazlitt, he said little in society, sat generally lost in thought, threw out a bold or an indifferent remark occasionally, and relapsed into reverie again. In latter years, he became more talkative and oracular. His health and habits were always regular, his temperament happy, and his heart sound and pure. We have said that his life, as a poet, was far from perfect. Our meaning is, that he did not suffer scientifically, owing to temperament, or position, or



habits, sympathize with the on-goings of society, the fulness of modern life, and the varied passions, unbeliefs, sins, and miseries, of modern human nature. His soul dwelt apart. He came, like the Baptist, "neither eating nor drinking," and men said, "he hath a demon." He saw at morning, from London bridge, "all its mighty heart" lying still; but he did not at noon plunge artistically into the thick of its throbbing life, far less sound the depths of its wild midnight heavings of revel and wretchedness, of hopes and fears, of stifled fury and eloquent despair. Nor, although he sung the "mighty stream of tendency" of this wondrous age, did he ever launch his poetic craft upon it, nor seem to see the *whitherwards* of its swift and awful stress. He has, on the whole, stood aside from his time—not on a peak of the past, not on an anticipated Alp of the future, but on his own Cumberland highlands—hearing the tumult and remaining still, lifting up his life as a far-seen beacon-fire, studying the manners of the humble dwellers in the vales below, "piping a simple song to thinking hearts, and striving to waft to brother spirits the fine infection of his own enthusiasm, faith, hope and devotion. Perhaps, had he been less strict and consistent in creed and in character, he might have attained greater breadth, blood warmth, and wide-spread power; have presented on his page a fuller reflection of our present state, and drawn from his poetry a yet stronger moral, and become the Shakspeare instead of the Milton of the age. For himself, he did undoubtedly choose the "better part;" nor do we mean to insinuate that any man ought to contaminate himself for the sake of his art, but that the poet of a period will necessarily come so near to its peculiar sins, sufferings, follies, and mistakes, as to understand them, and even to feel the force of their temptations—and though he should never yield to, yet must have a "fellow feeling" of its prevailing infirmities.—*Eclectic Review*.

**FATAL ACCIDENT OFF SANDGATE.**—On Friday last, two young gentlemen, of about the ages of 11 and 12 years, who had recently come with their mother as visitors to Sandgate, engaged two boatmen to take them on the sea, which was at the time much rougher than it had been for some time past. Shortly after they had left, the boat, on tacking, capsized, and all the four were drowned. The two boys are said to have been the last of a large family. One of the boatmen has left a family of five children. One body was shortly afterwards washed on shore, but it was quite lifeless.

**REPRESENTATION OF CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.**—The opposition to Mr. Cowling has at last assumed a definite shape, and active steps are now taking here to secure the return of Mr. Loftus Wigram, Q.C., of Trinity College (8th Wrangler, 1825), who has consented to stand. An influential meeting of his friends was held on Friday, when resolutions in his favour were unanimously adopted. It is understood that Mr. Wigram is opposed to allowing any but Christians to legislate for a Christian country; to all schemes which do not regard a man's religion as the most important part of his education; to refusing to members of the Church in Ireland the facilities for availing themselves of educational grants which Dissenters and Romanists enjoy in England; and also to the provisions of Mr. Stuart Wortley's Marriage Bill. He is opposed to the "experimental policy" of free-trade; to the recognised admission to our universities of students who could not be required to join in the common worship, or submit to the religious teaching of the university; and in general to any course of policy not "animated by Christian principles." Whether the new candidate's friends will be enabled to make up the lee-way they have lost, and defeat the Johnian tacticians, remains to be seen. Some of the liberal electors, it is said, intend to invite Lord Teignmouth to come forward as a candidate.

**PENNY OMNIBUSES** have commenced running between the South-eastern Railway and the Bank.

**FOOLHARDINESS.**—Mr. Anderson, of Blackheath-road, owns a miniature steam-boat very little larger than a Thames wherry. On Wednesday he started from Greenwich with seven other persons, including his wife and two children, for a trip to Richmond. When off the Wapping entrance to the London Docks, the Scotch steamer "Dundee" passed, and Mr. Anderson's little craft was submerged in the swell raised by the powerful "Dundee." A number of watermen put off to rescue the people struggling in the water, and saved all but one—Louisa Drury, Mr. Anderson's servant.

**FATAL FIRE AT CHISWICK.**—During Wednesday night a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Butler, a chandler and beer-shop keeper, in Chiswick; whose extensive premises and an adjoining house were consumed, while three other houses were much damaged. During the fire, Mr. Butler passed through flames and smoke to the bedroom of his children, and succeeded in lowering them from a window into the street; in the subsequent confusion it was thought that Mr. Butler was safe, but when the firemen went over the ruins they found his body burnt to a cinder.

A YOUNG MAN named Auguste, who was to have been married on Thursday, went with his future father-in-law to the Seine to catch a dish of fish for the marriage feast. The cable which fastened the boat in which they placed themselves happened to break, and the current carried the boat away. The young man attempted to catch hold of a post with the grapple, but he fell into the water and was drowned, after struggling for more than a quarter of an hour.—*Calcutta's Messenger*.

## GLEANINGS.

It is estimated that 360,000 tons of coal are now used annually, for the making of gas in London alone.

The Gloucester Musical Festival took place this week, and went off with great eclat.

**A HEAVY BEEHIVE.**—A top swarm of this season, belonging to Mr. Adam Gray, Little Pitinnan, Daviot, was smoked last week, and weighed 96 lb. It was swarmed on the 25th or 26th of June, and threw off a swarm from itself some eight or ten days after.

Why is a drunkard hesitating to sign the pledge like a sceptical Hindoo? Because he is in doubt whether to give up the worship of the JUG-OR-NOT.

The negotiations which were pending some time ago for the purchase of the "Great Britain," to carry on a trade between Panama and San Francisco, have fallen through, and this noble vessel is destined, for a time at least, to remain idle in her present quarters.

The total number of public petitions presented during the session just concluded, was 15,757, and the signatures appended to them exceeded 2,738,000.

An invention is patented, called the Autographic Press, by which a letter written on prepared paper can be transferred by a short process to a metallic plate, from which any number of copies may afterwards be taken on common paper, and by ordinary pressure.

Why is a vain young lady like a confirmed drunkard?—Because neither of them is satisfied with a moderate use of the glass.

The London proprietors of hackney carriages, excluding omnibuses, pay £90,000 a-year duty to the Government, and the metropolitan cabs, and other hack vehicles, are estimated to represent a capital of £90,000.

The New York state fair, or industrial exhibition, now in progress, will cover thirty acres. The building for the mechanical and implement department is 225 feet in length, and 90 in width. Contributions are sent from every part of the States and of Canada.

**JENNY LIND'S GENEROSITY.**—Before leaving Liverpool, the subject of the Ragged-schools was introduced to the notice of Mde. Jenny Lind, by Mrs. Bald, the wife of the Swedish consul, and the kind-hearted songstress handed to this lady the sum of £100 as a contribution to the funds of the Soho-street Institution.

**WHO'S TO SMOKE IT?**—A cigar manufacturer in Bath-street, Bristol, is now exhibiting a cigar nearly 5 feet in length, 24 inches in circumference, and weighing 35 lbs. It is stated to be intended for the Exhibition of 1861.

**SO YOUNG, SO WISE.**—The Duke of M—, of pompous notoriety and parasimonious celebrity, superintends personally the produce of his dairy, and not unfrequently sells the milk to the village children with his own hands. One morning a pretty little girl presented her penny and her pitcher to his grace for milk. Pleased with the appearance of the child, he patted her on the head, and gave her a kiss. "Now," said he, "my pretty lass, you may tell, as long as you live, that you have been kissed by a duke." "Ah! but," replied the child, "you took the penny, though!"

A report in favour of gutta serena has been issued by the authorities of Greenwich Hospital Schools, after six months' trial by 800 boys.

Large importations of fruit continue to be made into the port of London from Belgium.

**CALM AND DIGNIFIED.**—At the session of a certain court in America, Judge C— was violently attacked by a young and very impudent attorney. To the manifest surprise of everybody present, the judge heard him quite through, as though unconscious of what was said, and made no reply. After the adjournment of the day, and when all had assembled at the inn where the judge and many of the court folks had their lodgings, one of the company, referring to the scene at court, asked the judge "why he did not rebuke the impertinent fellow?" "Permit me," said the judge, loud enough to call the attention of all the company, among whom was the fellow in the question, "permit me to tell you a story. My father, when we lived down country, had a dog—a mere puppy, I may say. Well, this puppy would go out every moonlight night, and bark at the moon for hours together." Here the judge paused, as if he had done with his story. "Well, what of it?" exclaimed half a dozen of the audience at once. "Oh, nothing, nothing whatever: the moon kept right on, just as if nothing had happened."

"We (*Edinburgh News*) learn that another of the splendid lionesses, contained within Wombwell's collection of animals, gave birth on Tuesday to two remarkably fine cubs, which, strange to say, are pure white. Mr. Wombwell states that he has bred lions, &c., for upwards of forty years, but never knew or heard of such an occurrence previously."

A Baltimore paper has a letter from "a respectable and responsible source," in which complaint is made that some members of Congress are so habitually intoxicated as to be utterly incapable of intelligently discharging their duties. The writer asserts as a fact, that a few days ago no less than "four senators were seen reeling on the Avenue at one time, and all together."

The editor of the *Aylesbury News*, who was one of the delegates to the Peace Congress, thus speaks of M. Girardin, editor of the *Presse*:—"Standing in the tribune, forty years ago, people would have mistaken him for Napoleon: the same stern cast of face, which never smiles, and is always brooding over the fall and elevation of empires. His finely chiselled mouth forms itself neatly into the French language, and never emits a word of cant. You know there is combustible enough within sufficient to set the world in flames. You perceive a restless ambition lowering over that stern forehead, and you turn away determined not to trust him with the principles of peace."

The *Boston Pathfinder* says, there is a boy down East who is accustomed to go out upon the railway track and imitate the steam-whistle so perfectly as to deceive the officials at the station. "His last attempt proved eminently successful: the depot master came rushing out to switch him off!"

## BIRTHS.

September 6, at 9, Tabernacle-square, Finsbury, the wife of Dr. LEONARD, of a daughter.

September 8, at Highgate Lodge, Newport, Monmouthshire, Mrs. B. C. STADEN, of a daughter.

September 11, at Luton, Beds, the wife of Mr. S. GRUNDY, of a son.

September 12, the wife of the Rev. T. DAVIES, of York-road, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

September 9, at the Independent Chapel, Great Marlow, Bucks, by the Rev. T. Styles, Mr. JOHN COOKE WESTBROOK (grandson of the late Rev. John Cooke, of Maidenhead) to MARY ANN, sister of the Rev. T. STYLES, and of the late Dr. Styles.

September 10, by the Rev. Canon Dale, M.A., THOMAS H. WAKLEY, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Free Hospital, of Guildford-street, eldest son of Thomas Wakley, Esq., M.P. for Finsbury, of Harefield-park, Middlesex, to HARRIETT ANNE, third daughter of F. BLAKE, Esq., of Cavendish-road, St. John's Wood, and Money-hill, Herts.

September 10, by license, at Belvoir-street Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. J. P. Mursell, Mr. BARTON, of New Basford, near Nottingham, to Mrs. CHAMBERLAIN, daughter of B. Cooke, Esq., of Leicester.

September 11, at Union Chapel, Islington, by the Rev. C. Morris, the Rev. MAURICE NEMMER, New College, London, to ELIZA MARY, eldest daughter of the late Rev. N. M. HARRY, of New Broad-street.

September 11, by license, at Badcock-lane, Frome, by the Rev. J. H. Hinton, A.M., ANNE, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Lydford, and relict of the late Mr. J. DAPPT, of Whitechapel, to Mr. RICHARD HIGGINGS, of Watling-street, London.

September 12, at the Registrar's Office, Sherborne, EDWARD ESPENETT, son of Mr. David Espenett, of "Merriments," Hurst-green, Sussex, to SOPHIA MARY COWELL, the youngest daughter of Mr. Matthew Cowell, of Westbury House, Sherborne, Dorset.

September 16, at the Roman Catholic Church, at the Spanish Chapel, and subsequently at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, Sir THOMAS E. GAGE, Bart., to Miss DRUMMOND, daughter of Mr. Drummond, M.P.

September 16, at the Baptist Chapel, Rugby, by the Rev. H. Angus, Mr. JOHN CROSS to Miss ANN, youngest daughter of Mr. W. JONES, both of the above place.

## DEATHS.

August 21, at Daventry, aged 36, Mr. JOHN DICKINS, shoe manufacturer, much lamented by a numerous circle of relatives and friends.

September 5, at Stourport, in his 75th year, the Rev. JACOB STANLEY, Wesleyan minister, having been engaged in the active duties of the itinerancy for half a century, and in the more limited sphere of a supernumerary during the last three years of his life.

September 7, SOPHIA, the wife of R. FOSTER, of Brooklands, Cambridge.

September 8, at Brixport Harbour, Dorset, at the residence of her grandfather, William Swain, Esq., aged 2 years and 2 months, ALICE MORTON, youngest daughter of the Rev. A. M. BROWN, of Cheltenham.

September 10, in the faith and hope of the Gospel, after a painful illness, borne with exemplary patience, Mr. JOHN STACE, of Bromley, Middlesex.

September 10, aged 46, deeply regretted, EDWARD LEIGH COPE, Esq., of Launceston, Cornwall, eldest son of the Rev. R. Cope, LL.D., of Penryn.

September 12, aged 86, MARY, the beloved wife of R. BOUSFIELD, Esq., of Kennington.

September 15, at Hallaton, Leicestershire, in her 82nd year, ANN, the only sister of the late Mr. T. BAINES.

Recently, the wife of the Rev. Mr. BUSHNELL, missionary of the American Board in West Africa.

**CHEAP SUNDAY TRAINS.**—The railway excursions projected to take place in all parts of the kingdom are unprecedented. Nearly every railway company has projected pleasure trips for the middle and working classes, and the result has been to create a comparatively new species of traffic. The Great Western Railway have taken a prominent part, and have, in addition to their weekly excursions to Windsor, run heavily-laden trains in and out of London, &c., to and from Oxford, Bath, Bristol, and all other places on their route at what is termed one fare, or in other words half the usual fare, there and back. Sunday is chiefly chosen as the day for these excursions. The trains that left Paddington, for Bristol, Bath, and Oxford, on Sunday week, took 2,500 persons, and returning 3,300. Local trains between Cirencester and Bath conveyed 1,000 persons, and between Bath and Bristol 4,000. On Sunday last, the number conveyed by three excursion trains amounted to between 5,000 and 6,000 persons, and the profit netted by the company in consequence must have been very considerable. In reference to these trains the *Bristol Examiner* mentions that the following letter, signed by all the Dissenting Pastors of that city, has been sent

To the Directors of the Great Western Railway.

Gentlemen,—We, the undersigned, pastors of Independent and Baptist Churches in the City of Bristol, beg to express our deep regret at the announcement of cheap trains upon your line of railway on the Lord's-day.

We beg to submit that it is impossible to preserve the peace and order of society, without the habitual cultivation of the moral nature of all classes.

That the main opportunity afforded to the working-classes for such cultivation, is the first day of the week, which ought, therefore, to be sacredly guarded for that purpose.

That to lead them into temptation, and induce them to spend that day in dissipation, which ought to be devoted to the service of God, is, therefore, an incalculable injury to their moral interests.

That if the habit of disregarding the Lord's-day, and spending it in worldly pleasure becomes general, which must be the effect of cheap Sunday trains, our working population will soon resemble the same class on the continent, and be fit for every revolutionary enterprise.

That for these reasons amongst many others, we pray your honourable board to prevent the recurrence of any such public evil for the future.

**SUPPOSED MURDER.**—On Saturday morning, about 4 o'clock, a respectably-dressed, middle-aged man, was found, by a policeman on duty in the neighbourhood, in a state of insensibility at the foot of Pimlico-bridge. He was immediately carried to St. George's Hospital, when it was discovered that he had sustained several injuries about the head, apparently the result of violence; and he died in a few hours. No property was found upon him, nor anything to denote his name or residence. It is conjectured that he was waylaid and assaulted by some desperate characters. The name of the deceased has not yet been discovered.



Mr. H. A. HENRY, M.P., is about to open a model farm of one hundred acres on his property in the vicinity of Castle-Island.

[Advertisement.]—GALVANISM.—Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. Halse, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, for his Pamphlet on Medical Galvanism, which will be forwarded free on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, tic douloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headache, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensation; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are exceedingly fond of it. It quickly causes the patient to do without medicine. Terms, One Guinea per week. The above Pamphlet contains his letters on Medical Galvanism.

## MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The Stock Market since the settlement of the account has been firmer. Business, also, has increased, its bustle and activity are once more visible, the stocks are buoyant, and an advance has taken place in Consols. Even the war between the Danes and Holsteins and the flight of the Elector of Hesse Cassel have produced no effect upon this most sensitive of political barometers. The jobbers are consequently speculating for a rise, and there can be no doubt of at least a temporary success attending their efforts. The transfer books for most of the securities are now shut, but the advance in Consols is a sufficient indication of the effect of the present favourable condition of the market. We do not take upon ourselves to predict how long it will continue in this state, but appearances are certainly favourable to a further rise.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Cons. for Acct.	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
3 per Ct. Red.	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
New 2½ per Ct.	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
India Stock	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½
Bank Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exch. Bills	53 pm.	53 pm.	53 pm.	53 pm.	53 pm.	53 pm.
India Bonds	85 pm.	85 pm.	85 pm.	85 pm.	85 pm.	85 pm.
Long Annuity	—	—	—	—	—	—

The Foreign Market has been rather fluctuating, partly in consequence of the increase of business, and partly from the settlement of account. Spanish and Venezuelan have suffered from the latter cause. American and Northern Stocks remain as before, but with a slight upward tendency.

The Share Market has been very buoyant, and an important rise has taken place in most of the principal lines. Several purchases have been made for *bona fide* investment, and speculators are taking larger dips into the shares than for many months past. On the settlement of account Mr. J. B. King proved a defaulter to the extent of nearly £15,000. The traffic returns are again very favourable; on the Great Western line alone the excess over last year's receipts being no less than £3,250, or rather more than 20 per cent. The South Eastern and Lancashire and Yorkshire returns also tell very favourably. As compared with last week's quotations, prices, consequently, show an unusual advance, amounting in Great Western to £4 10s., in London and South-Western £4 5s., in Lancashire and Yorkshire £3 10s., in London and Brighton £3, in Midland £3 17s. 6d., in London and North-Western £2 15s., in York and North Midland £2 2s. 6d., in South-Eastern £1 7s. 6d., and in York, Newcastle, and Berwick £1 15s.

The Railway meetings for the week embrace some proceedings of interest and importance. At the Boulogne and Amiens meeting a dividend of 2s. 3d. was agreed to, and the proposition of the Northern Company for an amalgamation rejected on account of the terms offered being deemed unfavourable. At the Edinburgh, Dundee, and Perth meeting, dividends, out of the remaining capital, were declared at the rate of 5 per cent. The Great Southern (Ireland) adopted a dividend of 3 per cent.

The half-yearly meeting of the Bank of England Proprietors will be held on the day after to-morrow (Thursday), to consider what dividend shall be declared for the half year. The Bank Directors will most probably propose 3 per cent., in which case the persevering Mr. De Winter intends to submit an amendment that 4 per cent. be the dividend declared. His success, if we may judge by the past, is more than doubtful.

The Corn Market yesterday was firm, and a slight advance on corn carried.

### PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols	96½	Brazil	99
Do. Account	96½	Equador	94½
3 per Cent. Reduced	—	Dutch 4 per cent.	90½
3½ New	—	French 3 per cent.	—
Long Annuities	—	Granada	18½
Bank Stock	—	Mexican 5 per cent. new	30½
India Stock	—	Portuguese	33
Exchequer Bills	—	Russian	97½
June	87 pm.	Spanish 5 per cent.	97½
India Bonds	87 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent.	37½
		Ditto Passive	4

## THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Sept. 13.

### BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 33, for the week ending on Saturday, the 7th day of Sept., 1850.

#### ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£30,100,575	Government Debt	£11,620,160
		Other Securities	£2,000,000
		Gold Coin & Bullion	£10,000,000
		Silver Bullion	£19,000,000
	£30,100,575		£30,100,575

#### BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£1,553,000	Government Securities	£14,430,947
Reserve	£3,550,944	Dead Weight Annuity	£11,700,329
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	£8,885,786	Other Securities	£10,618,900
Other Deposits	£9,106,678	Gold and Silver Coins	£606,368
Seven-day and other Bills	£1,260,758		
	£37,356,464		£37,356,464

Dated the 13th day of Sept., 1850.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Westway Chapel, Redruth, Cornwall.  
The Roman Catholic Chapel, Mawgan-in-Pydar, Cornwall.  
The Catholic Chapel, Kildermister.  
Trinity Chapel, John-street, Edgeware-road.  
Ebenezer Chapel and Dob-lane Chapel, Manchester.

#### BANKRUPT.

BOOKER, THOMAS, sen., and BOOKER, THOMAS, jun., Mark-lane, City, merchants, September 25, October 25: solicitor, Mr. Leigh, George-street, Mansion-house.

CUTBERT, CHARLES, Kennington-cross, corn dealer, September 24, October 29: solicitors, Messrs. Miller and Carr, East-chapel.

HISSEY, JAMES, Poole, Nene-draper, September 30, October 25: solicitors, Mr. Sowton, Great James-street, Bedford-row, and Messrs. Garland and Fear, Dorchester.

JEFFERSON, WILLIAM, Kingston-upon-Hull, painter, September 25, October 16: solicitor, Mr. Moss, Hull.

KITCHER, GEORGE, Asheldham, Essex, innkeeper, September 28, October 25: solicitors, Messrs. Wire and Child, St. Swin-lane, City; and Mr. Barnes, Colchester.

TOOBY, JAMES, Watford, Hertfordshire, innkeeper, September 25, October 29: solicitors, Messrs. Dimmock and Barby, Suffolk-lane, Cannon-street.

WESTLEY, ROBERT, Greenwich, bootmaker, September 25, October 29: solicitors, Messrs. Bristol and Tarnant, Bond-court, Walbrook.

#### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

ANDERSON, WILLIAM, Newbigging, Lanarkshire, wright, September 20, October 11.

GILLAN, WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Leith, banker, September 18, October 16.

HART, DAVID, and MACDONALD, JOHN, Glasgow, masons, September 18, October 9.

PARK, GAVIN, Glasgow, fisher, September 19, October 10.

#### DIVIDENDS.

John Clarke and Edward Darden, Bury and Radcliffe, Lancashire, grocers, first div. of 7d.; October 15, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Pott's, Manchester—William Orrell, Manchester, gum manufacturer, first div. of 1s. 5d.; October 15, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Pott's, Manchester—Joseph Parker, Blackburn, Lancashire, grocer, second and final div. of 9d.; October 15, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Pott's, Manchester.

#### Tuesday, September 10.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

St. Augustine's Church, Liverpool.

#### BANKRUPT.

LARKE, JAMES BENSLY, Norwich, draper, September 27, October 29: solicitors, Messrs. Ashurst and Son, Old Jewry.

MARSH, ELIAS, Vincent-street, Limehouse, and Stepney, builder, September 27, November 19: solicitors, Messrs. Marten and Co., Commercial Sale-rooms, Mile-end-lane.

SAVILL, JOHN, St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire, draper, September 27, November 19: solicitors, Messrs. Cole, Adelphi-terrace, Strand; and Messrs. Foster, Cambridge.

SIMMONDS, EDWARD PALFREY, Highgate, Warwickshire, commercial traveller, September 28, November 4: solicitor, Mr. Slaney, Birmingham.

SOLOMONS, ABRAHAM, Basinghall-street, City, merchant, October 4, November 5: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Pless, Old Jewry-chambers, Old Jewry.

TURKIE, JOSEPH, Eastbourne, Sussex, grocer, October 4, October 29: solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Charlotte-row, Mansion House; and Messrs. Sole and Turner, Aldermanbury.

#### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

CLARK, DAVID, Elgin, merchant, September 18, October 9.

DENOVAN, FRANCIS PLATEN, jun., Grangemouth, shipbroker, September 21, October 12.

HOPK, ROBERT, Edinburgh, baker, September 23, October 14.

MARSHALL, WILLIAM, Edinburgh, artist, September 25, October 16.

ROBERTSON, ALEXANDER, Dundee, salmon fisher, September 25, October 24.

## MARKETS.

### BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Sept. 16.

We were again heavily supplied with home-fed meats, and there was a slight improvement in their general condition. Notwithstanding that the attendance of both town and country buyers was extensive, the Beef trade ruled excessively heavy, and last week's prices were with difficulty supported. The general top figure for Beef was 3s. 6d., but a few very superior Scots went at 3s. 8d. per 8lb. Nearly 500 Beasts were driven away unsold. There was an increase in the numbers of Sheep, and the English breeds continue to arrive of full average weight. In this description of stock a very moderate business was transacted, at barely late rates. The extreme value of the best old Downs was 4s. per 8lb. The supply of Calves was good, while the Veal trade ruled very inactive, at barely stationary prices. Prime small Porkers moved off steadily at full prices; but large Hogs were very dull in sale. Foreign Pigs were selling at from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d. per 8lb.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).  
Beef ..... 2s. 4d. to 3s. 8d. | Veal ..... 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.  
Mutton ..... 3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d. | Pork ..... 3s. 2d. to 4s. 0d.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.  
Beasts. Sheep. Calves. Pigs.  
Friday ..... 808 ..... 11,500 ..... 326 ..... 300  
Monday ..... 4,629 ..... 31,820 ..... 291 ..... 280

NEWCASTLE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Sept. 16.  
Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

Inferior Beef 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d. | Inf. Mutton 2s. 8d. to 3s. 2d.  
Middlelings do 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d. | Mid. ditto 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.  
Prime large do 2s. 10d. to 3s. 0d. | Prime ditto 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.  
Prime small do 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d. | Veal ..... 3s. 0d. to 3s. 6d.  
Large Pork 3s. 0d. to 3s. 6d. | Small Pork 3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.

## MARK LANE, MONDAY, Sept. 16.

The supply of English Wheat to-day was nearly all of the new crop, and generally in better condition. It, therefore, met a free sale at about 1s. advance on our last quotations. Foreign Wheat was in good supply, but held for higher prices, which checked business, as we had not many buyers. We had a large arrival of French Flour in the last week, and the best qualities have gone off readily at full prices; inferior sorts likewise were more inquired after. New Barley was more plentiful, and sold less freely as barely former prices. Old foreign for grinding was rather cheaper. In Malt but little doing. New boiling Peas were sowed, and in demand at 2s. advance. Fine Beans ready sold. We have had further arrivals of Russian Oats, and a good many from newer ports during the week. The market for good qualities was fully maintained to-day, but inferior sorts were very dull sale. Linseed Cakes in demand. The current prices as under.

HARTSH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—		Wheat—	
Harz, Suffolk, and Kent, Red (new)	38 to 45	Dantzic .....	43 to 50
Ditto White .....	40 to 51	Anhalt and Marks ..	38 to 41
Line, Norfolk, and Yorksh. Red .....	35 to 41	Ditto White .....	39 to 43
Northumber. and Scotch, White .....	35 to 40	Pomeranian red .....	40 to 43
Ditto Red .....	38 to 40	Rostock .....	43 to 47
Devon, and Somerset, Red .....	— to —	Danish, Holstein, and Friesland .....	34 to 38
Ditto White .....	— to —	Petersburgh, Archangel and Riga .....	30 to 36
Rye .....	24 to 28	Polish Odesa .....	34 to 40
Barley .....	22 to 27	Marianopol & Berdianski .....	35 to 37
Scotch .....	20 to 24	Taganrog .....	34 to 37
Angus .....	— to —	Brabant and French ..	35 to 42
Malt, Ordinary .....	— to —	Ditto White .....	34 to 40
Fine .....	51 to 53	Salonica .....	30 to 33
Peas, Grey .....	27 to 30	Egyptian .....	25 to 28
Maple .....	27 to 32	Rye .....	22 to 25
White .....	30 to 32	Barley—	
Boilers .....	34 to 36	Wismar & Rostock ..	19 to 22
Beans, Large .....	24 to 27	Danish .....	18 to 23
Ticks .....	25 to 28	Saai .....	19 to 25
Harrow .....	27 to 30	East Friesland .....	17 to 19
Pigeon .....	28 to 30	Egyptian .....	17 to 19
Oats—		Danube .....	17 to 20
Line & York feed ..	14 to 15	Peas, White .....	23 to 33
Do. Poland & Pot. ..	16 to 18	Boilers .....	32 to 34
Berwick & Scotch ..	16 to 18	Beans, Horse .....	24 to 28
Scotch feed .....	15 to 16	Pigeon .....	26 to 30
Irish feed and black ..	12 to 15	Egyptian .....	22 to 23
Ditto Potatoes .....	16 to 17	Oats—	
Linseed, sowing .....	50 to 52	Groningen, Danish, Bremen, & Friesland, feed and blk. ..	13 to 16
Rapeseed, Essex, new ..	£24 to £26 per last	Do. thick and brew ..	15 to 19
Caraway Seed, Essex, new ..	20s. to 30s. per cwt.	Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish .....	15 to 16
Rape Cake, £4 to £4 10s. per ton		Flour—	
Linseed, £9 6s. to £9 10s. per 1,000		U. S., per 196 lbs. ....	22 to 24
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.		Hamburg .....	21 to 23
Ship .....	28 to 31	Dantzic and Stettin ..	21 to 23
Town .....	37 to 39	French, per 280 lbs. ....	28 to 30

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR SEPT. 7.

Wheat .....	43s. 9d.	Wheat .....	43s. 7d.
Barley .....	23 0	Barley .....	23 0
Oats .....	17 11	Oats .....	18 0
Rye .....	25 4	Rye .....	23 1
Beans .....	28 9	Beans .....	28 6
Peas .....	27 10	Peas .....	27 0

DUTIES.  
Wheat, Rye, Barley, Peas, Beans, Oats, and Maize, 1s. per qr.  
Flour, 4d. per cwt. Cloverseed, 5s. per cwt.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.  
A good business was done in Irish Butter last week at a further advance of 1s. to 2s. per cwt., and the market closed with a firm and healthy appearance. Foreign nominally 2s. per cwt. dearer, and a slow sale. Irish and Hambro' Bacon was not so much sought after, and prices inclined downwards. No change in American. In Hams and Lard nothing new.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, Sept. 16.—We have not the least change to note in our trade, the demand extending to none but the best and freshest parcels. Dorset, fine weekly, 78s. to 82s. per cwt.; do., stale and inferior, 56s. to 70s.; Devon, 60s. to 70s.; Fresh, 8s. to 10s. per doz. lbs.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4lbs. loaf.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Sept. 16.—Arrivals of the new growth of Hops continue to take place, though hitherto not to any great extent. Buyers are holding off in the expectation of lower prices; but as consumers are for the most part bare of stock, purchases cannot be much longer delayed. The prices at present ruling are as follows—as hardly any Mid or East Kent or Parnham Hops have yet reached the market we do not give quotations:—

Weald of Kent ..... 81s. to 97s.  
Sussex Pockets ..... 80s. to 86s.  
Duty, £210,000.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.  
BRITISH SEEDS.  
Linseed (per qr.) ..... sowing 54s. to 56s.; crushing 40s. to 42s.  
Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each) ..... £8 0s. to £9 0s.  
Cow Grass (nominal) ..... —s. to —s.  
Trefol (per cwt.) ..... new £23 to £25 ..... old £5 to £6.  
Rapeseed, (per last) ..... new £23 to £25 ..... old £5 to £6.  
Ditto Cakes (per ton) ..... £4 15s. to £5 10s.  
Mustard (per bushel) white ..... 5s. 6d. to 7s.; brown, 8s. to 10s.  
Coriander (per cwt.) ..... 16s. to 21s.  
Canary (per quarter) new ..... 58s. to 63s.  
Tapes, Winter, per bush ..... 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; Spring, nominal  
Caraway (per cwt.) ..... new 30s. to 32s.; fine, 33s.  
Turnip, white (per bush) ..... —s. to —s.; do. Swedish, —s. to —s.  
Cloverseed, nominal.

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.  
Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs. .... 9 0 to 10 0  
White Highland do. .... 11 0 to 12 0  
Laid Crossed do, unwashed ..... 10 6 to 12 0  
Do, do, washed ..... 11 0 to 13 0  
Laid Cheviot do, unwashed ..... 12 6 to 14 0  
Do, do, washed ..... 17 6 to 19 0  
White Cheviot do, do. .... 25 0 to 28 6  
Import for the week ..... 5,834 bags.  
Previously this year ..... 5,834 bags.

Foreign.—The public sales are progressing satisfactorily in London. They are expected to close about the 21st instant. A public sale of about 600 bales East India took place on the 11th inst., which went off with spirit at very full prices; and our private contract trade is good.

Imports for the week ..... 750 bales.  
Previously this year ..... 43,291 bales.



**TALLOW, MONDAY, Sept. 16.**—Advices from St. Petersburg state that nearly 5,000 casks of Tallow had been disposed of at 105½ to 107½ roubles, the latter figure being for Ukraine. The shipments were progressing steadily. Since Monday last our market has ruled active, and prices have improved to some extent. To-day, P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 38s. 9d. to 39s. 1d. for new, and 37s. 6d. to 38s. 3d. for old. Town Tallow is 37s. per cwt. net cash; rough fat, 2s. 1d. per 8lbs.

## PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
Casks.	8,692	11,364	14,318	26,838	23,701
49s. 3d.	46s. 3d.	47s. 3d.	47s. 3d.	47s. 3d.	47s. 3d.
to	to	to	to	to	to
43s. 6d.	46s. 6d.	47s. 6d.	47s. 6d.	47s. 6d.	47s. 6d.
2,124	2,565	2,756	1,867	2,683	
Do, from 1st June	16,637	19,895	26,083	19,106	21,543
Arrived last week	2,194	534	1,705	1,355	2,171
Do, from 1st June	14,916	23,169	32,170	20,471	19,619
Price of Town ...	44s. 0d.	49s. 6d.	49s. 6d.	40s. 0d.	39s. 6d.

**COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Saturday, Sept. 14.**—Vegetables are abundantly supplied. Hothouse Grapes and Pineapples plentiful. The supply of Peaches and Nectarines from the open walls tolerably abundant. Gooseberries are all but over. Oranges and Lemons, though scarce, are sufficient for the demand. Plums and Pears are still received from the continent in abundance. Filberts are plentiful. Carrots and Turnips may be had at from 3d. to 6d. per bunch. Potatoes are good and cheap. Lettuce and other saladings are sufficient for the demand, and so are Mushrooms. French Beans are scarcer. Cut Flowers consist of Heaths, Pelargoniums, Carnations, Pinks, Asters, Fuchsias, Mignonettes, Dahlias, Verbenas, *Bignonia venusta*, *Stephanotis floribunda*, *Heliotropes*, *Calceolarias viscosissimas*, Japan Lilies, and Roses.

## HAY MARKETS, SATURDAY, Sept. 14.

At per load of 36 trusses.

	Smithfield.	Cumberland.	Whitechapel.
Meadow Hay ..	48s. to 78s.	50s. to 78s.	40s. to 77s.
Clover Hay ....	60s. 8s.	60s. 8s.	60s. 8s.
Straw .....	22s. 26s.	23s. 30s.	22s. 28s.

**OILS.**—Linseed, per cwt., 33s. 0d. to 34s. 0d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 37s. 0d. to 38s. 0d.; brown, 35s.; Gallipoli, per tun, £42; Spanish, £41; Sperm £34 to £35, bagged £33; South Sea, £34 10s. to £35; Seal, pale, £31 0s. to £32 0s.; do. coloured, £33; Cod, £35 to £36; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £38 to £40; Palm, £32.

**HIDES, LEADENHALL.**—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1½d. to 1¾d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 1½d. to 1¾d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 1½d. to 1¾d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 1½d. to 1¾d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 1½d. to 1¾d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 1½d. to 1¾d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 1½d. to 1¾d.; Calfskins, each, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d.; Horse hides, 6s. 6d. to 7s.

## METALS, LONDON, Sept. 13.

ENGLISH IRON.	per ton.	FOREIGN STEEL.	c.	£ s. d.
Bar, bolt, and square, London .....	5 2 0	Swedish keg ..	14	0 14 5 0
Nail rods .....	6 0 0	Ditto fagot .....	15	0 0
Hoops .....	7 0 0	ENGLISH COPPER.	d	
Sheets, singles ..	7 12 8	Sheets, sheathing, and bolts .....	per lb.	0 0 9
Bars, at Cardiff and Newport ..	4 10 0	Tough cake, per ton ..	79	10 0
Refined metal, Wales, £3 5 0 ..	3 10 0	Old copper, per lb. ..	0 0 8	4
Do, Anthracite .....	3 10 0	FOREIGN COPPER.	f	
Pig, in Wales ..	3 6 15 0	South American, in bond .....	0 0 0	
Do, do, forge ..	2 8 2 10 6	ENGLISH LEAD.	g.	
Do, No. 1, Clyde, net cash ..	1 0 2 4 0	Pig, per ton ..	17	0 17 10 0
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board, at Newport ..	3 10 0	Sheet .....	18	0 18 10 0
Do, do, for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c. ..	4 10 0	Red lead .....	19	0 0
Stirling's Patent toughened pigs, in Glasgow .....	2 15 0	White ditto .....	25	0 0
Do, in Wales ..	3 10 3 15 0	Patent shot .....	30	10 0
Staffordshire bars, at the works ..	4 15 6 0 0	FOREIGN LEAD.	h	
Pigs, in Staffordshire ..	0 0 0	Spanish, in bond 16 ..	0 16 10 0	
Rails .....	4 12 6 4 15 0	ENGLISH TIN.	i	
Chairs .....	4 0 0	Block, per cwt. ..	4	3 0
FOREIGN IRON.	b	Bar .....	4	4 0
Swedish .....	11 10 12 5 0	Refined .....	4	9 0
COND .....	18 0 0	FOREIGN TIN.	k	
P81 .....	15 0 0	Banca .....	4	0 0
Gouffier .....	14 10 0	Straits .....	0 0 3 18 0	
Archangel .....	13 10 0	TIN PLATES.	j	
		IC Coke, per box ..	1	7 6
		IC Charcoal .....	1	12 6
		IX ditto .....	1	18 0
		SPELTER.	m	
		Plates, warehouse, per ton ..	15 15 16 10 0	
		Do, to arrive .....	15 7 6	
		ZINC.	n	
		English sheet, per ton 30 ..	0 0 0	
		QUICKSILVER, per lb. ..	0 3 9	

Terms.—a, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; b, ditto; c, ditto; d, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; e, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; f, ditto; g, ditto; h, ditto; i, ditto; k, net cash; l, six months, or 3 per cent. dis.; m, net cash; n, 3 months, or 1½ per cent. dis.; o, ditto, 1½ dis.

## COLONIAL MARKETS.—Tuesday Evening.

**SUGAR.**—We have again to quote an improved market at the opening of the week to-day: 1,100 hhds. West Indian sold chiefly at 6d. advance; Mauritius, 3,000 bags were offered in public sale, about half bought in by the importers above the market value, the remainder sold at 6d. advance; 1,500 bags Bengal sold at full prices; 2,000 bags Madras and 2,300 bags Manila were also offered in public sale, but withdrawn above the market value. Refined market steady at last week's prices: grocery lumps, 49s. 6d. to 51s. 6d. Molasses: West India have been in fair demand.

**COFFEES.**—The public sales, consisting of 600 casks and 600 bags plantation Ceylon, 1,000 bags of Costa Rica, and 200 bags Mysore, went off briskly in public sale at 1s. advance on Friday's prices; good ordinary quoted 47s. buyers, but no sellers.

**PEPPER.**—1,700 bags half heavy Malabar sold at 3½, which is ½ advance.

**CORRUM.**—700 bales sold at a slight advance on yesterday's prices.

Indigo continues in good demand; 13,000 chests now declared for the next quarterly sale.

**TALLOW REMAINS.**—O'd. 38s.; new, 38s. 9d.

**TEA.**—The public sales, which are declared for to-morrow, have suspended business by private contract to-day.

**TIN.**—Straits sold at 78s. Banca, 80s.

Rice has been out of demand to-day.

**SUNDRIES.**—Bengal ginger sold at 17s. to 17s. 6d. Shellac sold at 38s. Cowries sold at 15s. to 14s. 6d. Castor oil sold at 4d. to 6d. Gambier bought in at 12s. Cutch sold at 15s. to 16s. 6d. Sapan wood sold at 112 12s. 6d. to 113. Jute partly sold at 114 to 116. Manila hemp bought in at 123.

In other articles no material alteration.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

**ALPACA UMBRELLAS.**—The economy, both in the cost and wear of this umbrella, has been fully established, and proves that "Alpaca" will outlast any other material for umbrellas. It may be obtained of most umbrella dealers in the United Kingdom, from 10s. 6d.—W. & J. BANGSTER, 10, Regent-street; 94, Fleet-street; 10, Royal Exchange; 75, Cheapside.

## IMPORTANT SANITARY INVENTION.

## C. MARSDEN'S PATENT ROTARY

**EFFLUVIA TRAP** has been pronounced by the most scientific men of the present day to be the most simple and effectual Trap ever brought before their notice. For WATER CLOSETS, HOUSE DRAINS, &c., it is incomparable, entirely preventing the escape of all noxious gases, and the simplicity of its construction precludes the possibility of its becoming clogged or stopped up, by which it surpasses all others in durability and consequent economy. The prices are moderate, bringing it within the reach of all. C. Marsden, Manufacturer and Patentee, Waterloo House, Kingsland-road (near the Bridge) London.

## RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS.

**THE CRUEL IMPOSITIONS** upon the unwary by a gang of youthful self-styled doctors, some of whom, for obvious reasons, assume Foreign names, and others the names of eminent English practitioners, forge testimonials, and have recourse to other practices equally base, should induce those afflicted with Rupture to use great judgment as to whom they apply for aid.

Testimonials from numbers of the Faculty and patients who have been cured of RUPTURE, establish the efficacy of DR. DE ROOS' REMEDY in every case hitherto tried.

It is perfectly free from danger, causes no pain, confinement, or inconvenience, applicable to both sexes, and all ages.

Sent free, with full instructions, &c., rendering failure impossible, on receipt of 7s. in cash, or by Post-office Order, payable at the Holborn Office.

A great number of Trusses may be seen, which were left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the immense success of this remedy.

N.B.—Letters of inquiry should contain two Postage Stamps.

ADDRESS:—WALTER DE ROOS, M.D., 35, Ely-place, Holborn-hill, London. At Home for consultation, daily, from Ten till One, and Four till Eight—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

## LUXURIANT AND BEAUTIFUL HAIR! WHISKERS! &amp;c.

**THE Immense Public Patronage** bestowed upon Miss Ellen Graham's NIUKRENE is sufficient evidence of its amazing properties in reproducing the human hair, whether lost by disease or natural decay, preventing the hair falling off, strengthening weak hair, and checking greyness. It is guaranteed to produce Whiskers, Moustaches, &c., in three weeks, without fail. It is elegantly scented, and sufficient for three months' use will be sent free, on receipt of 24 postage stamps, by MISS ELLEN GRAHAM, 6, Ampton-street, Gray's-inn-road, London. Unlike all other preparations for the hair, it is free from artificial colouring and filthy greasiness well known to be so injurious to it.

## AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIALS.

"My hair is restored, thanks to your very valuable Niukrene."—Miss Mance, Kennington.

"I tried every other compound advertised, and they are all impostures; your Niukrene has produced the effect beautifully."—Mr. James, St. Albans.

"Your Niukrene is the most elegant preparation I have ever analysed, being free from colouring matter, and injurious scent. The stimulant is excellent."—Dr. John Thompson, author of a Treatise on the Human Hair, and Professor of Chemistry.

For the Nursery it is invaluable, its Balsamic Properties being admirably adapted to Infants' Hair.

## WHY NOT WALK WITH EASE?

Soft and Hard Corns and Bunions may be instantly relieved, and permanently cured, by Miss Graham's PLOMBINE, in three days. It is sent free for Thirteen Postage Stamps.

"It cured my corns like magic."—Mr. Johns, Hounslow.

"My bunion has not appeared since."—Mrs. Sims, Truro.

## HAISE'S LETTERS ON MEDICAL GALVANISM.

For the other letters on Medical Galvanism, Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. Halse for his pamphlet. See below.)

## LETTER I.

## PARALYSIS.—TO INVALIDS.—

**GALVANISM** has for a long time been resorted to as a powerful remedial agent; but, unfortunately, it has been applied by men totally ignorant of its principles. Can it, therefore, be wondered at that it has so frequently failed of producing any beneficial effects? My great improvement in the Galvanic Apparatus was a method to regulate its power to the greatest nicety, so that an infant may be galvanised without experiencing the least unpleasantness; but no sooner do I make it public that I have made this discovery, than a host of imitators spring up like mushrooms, and state that they are also in possession of the secret; and, by all I hear, a pretty mess they make of their secret. Now, all the world knows how eminently successful I have been in cases of paralysis, particularly in recent cases. This success I attribute entirely to my superior method of regulating the power of the galvanic apparatus; for, without a perfect regulating power, it is utterly impossible to produce successful results. Scarcely a week passes but I have two or three patients who have been either galvanised by some pretender, or have been using that ridiculous apparatus called the electro-magnetic or electro-galvanic apparatus, and, as may reasonably be expected, without the slightest benefit. Many pretenders in the country, having heard of my great success, and my high standing as a medical galvanist in London, have made it public that they have received instructions from me, and are acting as my agents; and, not satisfied with this, are actually selling apparatuses, representing them to be mine. I shall, of course, endeavour to put a stop to this. In the meantime, I now state that my galvanic apparatuses can be procured from me only, as I employ no agents whatever. I will now endeavour to show how galvanism acts in cases of paralysis. Paralysis, or palsy, consists of three varieties—the hemiplegic, the paraplegic, and the local palsy. In the first, the patient is paralysed on one side only; in the second, the lower part of the body is affected on both sides; and in the third kind, particular limbs are affected. The cause of the attacks is the withdrawal of nervous influence from the nerves and muscles of the various parts. Now, Galvanism has been proved by the most eminent physiologists to be capable of supplying the nervous influence to those parts of the body which may be deficient of it, and hence the reason of its astonishing effect in cases of paralysis. In patients thus afflicted, I find that some parts of the spine are less sensitive than other parts; and, until those parts are aroused into action, the patient will not recover. Any medical man, who knows anything whatever of Galvanism, will be at once convinced how applicable Galvanism must be to such complaints; for not only does it arouse the dormant nerves and muscles into action, but it supplies them with that fluid of which they are deficient, viz., the nervous fluid. I think it, however, fair to state that, in cases of paralysis of long duration, I as frequently fail as succeed, whilst in recent cases I generally succeed. Still, Galvanism should be resorted to in every case of paralysis, no matter of how long duration it might have been, for it cannot possibly do any harm, and it may do good. I repeat, Galvanism is a powerful remedy in cases of paralysis.

Health is the greatest worldly blessing we can enjoy, and yet many invalids, for the sake of saving a few guineas, will purchase apparatuses which are entirely useless for medical purposes. Galvanism, they say, is Galvanism, no matter whether the price of the apparatus be much or little. They may as well say a fiddle is a fiddle, and that there is no difference in them. Surely no one of common sense who feels desirous of testing the remedial powers of Galvanism will, for the sake of a few guineas, throw his money away by purchasing an imperfect instead of a perfect apparatus. He may as well not try Galvanism at all as try it with an inefficient apparatus. These latter remarks I address particularly to invalids; but how much stronger do they apply to medical men who are applying Galvanism? They find it fail of producing those wonderful effects which I have found it to produce! And why is it? Simply because they are using an imperfect apparatus. Scarcely a day passes but I receive an order for my galvanic apparatus from medical

men who have been using the small machines and found them useless.

I conclude by stating, that if Medical men employ Galvanism at all in their practice, they are bound, both in duty to themselves and to their patients to use the apparatus in its perfect form. The price is ten guineas. The cash to accompany the order.

WILLIAM HOOPER HALSE.

22, Brunswick-square, London.

Mr. Halse recommends paralytic patients residing in the country to purchase one of his Ten Guinea Portable Apparatuses; as, with his instructions, they will be enabled to apply the Galvanism themselves, without the least pain, and fully as effectively as he could at his own residence.

Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. HALSE, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, for his pamphlet on MEDICAL GALVANISM, which will be forwarded free on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, tic douloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headache, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensations; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are excessively fond of it. It quickly causes the patients to do without medicine. Terms: One Guinea per week. The above pamphlet contains his Letters on Medical Galvanism.

**CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.**—Mr. Halse is weekly in receipt of letters from invalids informing him that they have been imposed upon by parties who have Galvanic Apparatuses for sale, representing them as Halse's Galvanic Apparatuses, and which they have afterwards discovered were not his at all. The only way to prevent this imposition is to order the Apparatus direct from Mr. Halse himself.

## THE present Proprietor of HALSE'S CELE-

**BRATED MEDICINES** having been a vendor of them, and having heard from his customers of the all but miraculous effects of them, and knowing that they had not been brought before the public in the provinces (although their sale in London is very large) in a manner that they ought to be, was induced to offer a certain sum for the Recipes, Titles, &c., to the original proprietor. After much time, and paying a much larger sum than he intended, he has accomplished his object. He has no doubt, however, that the invalid public will ultimately well pay him for his outlay.

**HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS:** a sure Cure for Scurvy, Bad Legs, and all Impurities of the Blood. "Their effects in purifying the blood are all but miraculous."

This medicine is generally admitted to be the most certain purifier of the blood of any as yet discovered, a remarkable change in the appearance—from a death-like paleness to the rosy hue of health—taking place within a very short time. Price 2s. 9d. each bottle, and in Pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 14s. patent duty included. The following letter must convince every one of the safe, speedy, and truly wonderful effects of those drops.

This important letter is sent to Mr. Halse by Mr. Matthew, a highly respectable farmer, of the parish of Brent, Devon:—

"Brent, March 1st, 1842."

"Dear Sir,—I consider it a duty incumbent on me to state to the public the invaluable properties of your Scorbutic Drops. I may truly say, that I could never have believed such a powerful anti-scorbutic medicine to be in the possession of any one, had I not experienced its wonderful effects. Why is it that so many families are troubled with scorbutic eruptions, when such a purifier of the blood, as your medicine decidedly is, is within the reach of almost everyone? The answer is evident,—because you have not given it that publicity which it is your duty to do; and this is my principal reason for now writing to you, that you may make the particulars of the case public. Your modesty, Sir, ought not to overcome your duty to your fellow-creatures; therefore I trust, for the benefit of mankind, that you will give this letter as much publicity as possible. You remember, when I first applied to you, that I was almost out of hopes of receiving any benefit for my poor suffering child, for I believe that I informed you that I had been trying all but everything in order to give my child some ease, but day by day she continued to get worse, until at length all strength left her, and she was no longer able to walk; her body and head were covered all over with scorbutic eruptions; her appetite had vanished; the eruptions would itch in such a dreadful manner that she would roll herself in agonies on the ground; and she could get no sleep whatever by night. Immediately you saw her, you told me you were certain your Scorbutic Drops would cure her. I paid but little attention to your statement, as I had tried so many things in vain; but hearing of some wonderful cures made by you, I was determined to give your Drops a trial; and, fortunate for me, I did so. Before she had taken one bottle of them all the itching ceased, her appetite returned, and she enjoyed sound and refreshing sleep. By the time she had taken the second bottle, her skin was as fair as any person's, the use of her limbs was restored to her; and, I thank God, her health is now as good or better than it ever was."

"Why, Sir, do you not make the case of Thomas Rolins public? I repeat, it is your duty to do so. When he first commenced taking your drops, he had not a sound inch of flesh in him; his body was literally covered with large running wounds, and a celebrated physician of Plymouth, who examined him, said, 'he never saw a man in such a condition in all his life.' I have lately seen him, and he informs me that he has but one wound left, which is less than the size of half a crown, and which is healing fast. He certainly looks like another man altogether. He told me that your Family Pills quickly restored his digestive powers, and gave him good refreshing rest at night. He would have been a dead man by this time if you had not taken him in hand. Sincerely wishing you every success, allow me to remain, dear Sir, yours respectfully."

"WILLIAM MATTHEWS."

"Holt, near Wimbourn, May 21, 1843."

"To the Proprietor of Halse's Scorbutic Drops.  
"Sir,—It is due to you to state the astonishing cure your valuable medicine has caused to my wife. About five years since an eruption appeared in various parts of the body; she applied to various medical gentlemen without deriving the least benefit; the disorder continued to increase, and latterly to a very frightful extent, her body being covered with painful, itching, unsightly scabs. About six months since I providentially saw the advertisement of Halse's Scorbutic Drops, in the *Salisbury Journal*. I determined that my wife should give your medicine a trial, and accordingly purchased a bottle of your Drops of Mr. Wheaton, your agent at Ringwood, and I have not words to express my opinion of the medicine, but in the course of a fortnight she was perfectly cured, having taken two bottles of the Drops and one box of Pills. Six months have now elapsed, and she has had no return of the complaint."

"A neighbour of mine, Mr. John Sheers, yeoman, of Holt, has a child eighteen months of age, which, since it had been four months old, had its head and face completely covered with scabs, causing itself and mother many sleepless nights. Now, as I was a witness of the truly wonderful effects of your incomparable medicine in my wife's case, I recommended it to my neighbour, and, after some persuasion, he purchased a bottle. He gave it to his child. The effect was miraculous, for in less than three weeks the child was perfectly cured. Truly, Halse's Scorbutic Drops is a wonderful medicine, and I am convinced that no one would be afflicted with the Scurvy if they knew its value."

"I have recommended those Drops to many others in my neighbourhood; a statement of their cases, if you wish, I will forward another time. With the greatest respect,

"I remain, your obedient and obliged servant,

"STEPHEN CULL."

Halse's Scorbutic Drops are sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 14s.

Wholesale and Retail London Agents:—Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; C. King, 41, Carter-street, Walworth; Edwards, St. Paul's; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard; Newbury, St. Paul's; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street.



In One Vol., Demy Octavo, cloth, 470 pages, price 10s. 6d., The

# BRITISH CHURCHES

IN RELATION TO THE

## BRITISH PEOPLE.

BY EDWARD MIALI.

"Most earnestly I would ask my reader to peruse and re-peruse Edward Miall's book on the *British Churches*. Mr. Miall is a true Age Architect, his book is doubtless the exposition of the Church of the coming era."—*The Age and its Architects*, by E. Paxton Hood, p. 425.

"Altogether by far the most valuable contribution towards an honest discussion of the subject on which it treats that we have yet seen."—*The Church*.

"We cannot but most earnestly commend the book. Some of our readers will take exception to pp. 361–391; and on this part of the volume we must be understood, in accordance with our neutrality on ecclesiastical questions, not to say one word, either good or bad. Every other part of the volume is replete with reasonings, clearly and powerfully urged, set forth by pertinent and racy illustration, and conducting to conclusions which, when seriously adopted by the churches, will greatly contribute, we believe, through God's mercy, to such a revival of fervent piety as modern days have not seen."—*Sunday-school Union Magazine*.

"In taking our leave of Mr. Miall, which we do with regret, we tender him our best thanks for the good service he has rendered by the publication of this volume. Much as he had previously done, this is undoubtedly his best work. It displays to great advantage the special qualities of his mind—is at once cool, transparent, and earnest, fearless in its exposition of the views embraced, and eminently skilful in the reasonings by

which they are supported. There is, moreover, an entire absence of asperity and dogmatism from its pages. The deep seriousness of the themes discussed has had a healthy influence on the author, and his treatise is in consequence earnest, yet candid, explicit in its sentiments, yet catholic in its spirit, an able exposition of what is deemed the truth of God, without a particle of that bitterness which theological discussion too frequently engenders."—*Eclectic Review*.

"We rejoice at the appearance of so frank and forcible an exposition of evils, the existence of which cannot be denied, and we cannot but believe that the earnest and candid spirit in which the task has been performed will win attention, and stimulate useful thought on many points on which the reasonings of the writer may not produce conviction."—*Inquirer*.

"The author manifests a striking originality and force of thought, a clear and distinct comprehension of the difficulties which surround his theme, and an earnest, unflinching determination to elucidate truths, however unpalatable, and however much opposed to our preconceived notions of what ought to be done by the churches, and how it ought to be done. We are not disposed to think that Mr. Miall has in any degree oversteered the mark in regard to the lack of spiritual vitality in the churches generally, neither do we think him far mistaken in the causes which operate to produce it; but we do not hesitate to say, that in very many instances he has stated truths unpalatable, which might have been more effectively stated in a milder form."—*Scottish Press*.

London: ARTHUR HALL, VICTOR, and Co., Paternoster-row.

## HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE WHITE PAINT made from Zinc was pronounced by scientific men in the last century to be the most beautiful of all White Paints, and unchangeable for hundreds of years. Experience has justified these commendations, and conclusively established its superiority over White Lead and every other White Paint hitherto known. The cost at that period being several shillings per pound, the use has been restricted to Artists, under the name of Permanent White. The Proprietors claim the merit of removing this obstacle to its general adoption.

For MARINE USES it possesses the following advantages:—

It is whiter than any other Paint, and retains this whiteness for years,—unaffected by bilge-water, or noxious vapours from cargo. The White Paint in the hold of a ship, after discharging a sugar cargo, is found to be as white as the year before, when newly painted. Under these and other circumstances, when every other paint hitherto known and tried has failed, the "White Zinc Paint" has preserved the fastness of its colour. Moreover, by virtue of its galvanization on iron, it enters the pores, and forms an amalgam of the two metals, which protects the iron from rust, decay, or incrustations.

For the GENERAL PURPOSES of the Decorative Painter, the "White Zinc Paint" has been found unparalleled in whiteness, clearness of colour, durability, and beauty of texture.

For ARTISTIC WORKS in general, this material possesses advantages unattainable by any other paint. It becomes so hard as to admit of polishing equal to the finest coach panelling, without the aid of varnish.

For SANITARY PURPOSES the "White Zinc Paint" is valuable, not alone from its being totally free from every ingredient injurious to health, but from its combining chemical qualities, which render it a powerful corrective where contagious diseases have prevailed. Furniture or Buildings painted with it are at once disinfected. Paralysis and Painter's Cholera are avoided by its use, as well as similar results to the occupants of newly painted rooms. Apartments may be immediately occupied, without injury to the health of children or the most delicate constitution.

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February 15, 1849.

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"I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"STUART DE DECIES."

"4, Park-walk, Little Chelsea, London, Oct. 2, 1848.

"Twenty-seven years' dyspepsia, from which I had suffered great pain and inconvenience, and for which I had consulted the advice of many, has been effectually removed by your excellent Revalenta Arabica Food in six weeks' time, &c. &c."

"PARKER D. BINGHAM, Captain Royal Navy."

"Louisa-terrace, Exmouth, Aug. 17, 1849.

"Dear Sir,—I will thank you to send me, on receipt of this, two ten-pound canisters of your Revalenta Arabica Food. I beg to assure you that its beneficial effects have been duly appreciated by, dear Sir, most respectfully,

"THOMAS KING, Major-General."

Letter from the Venerable Archdeacon of Ross.

"Aghadown Glebe, Skibbereen, County Cork,

"August 22, 1849.

"Dear Sir,—I cannot speak too favourably of the Revalenta Arabica."

"ALEX. STUART, Archdeacon of Ross."

"King's College, Cambridge, October 15, 1849.

"I now consider myself a stranger to all complaints, except a hearty old age. I am as well as ever I was, and even quite free from the vexations and troublesome annoyance of an eruption of the skin, of which I had suffered for years, and which my medical attendant had declared incurable at my time of life. About sixty years ago I had a fall from my horse; hemiplegia was the consequence; my left arm and leg were paralyzed, also my left eyelid, and the eye was displaced. From 1789 these dislocations have resisted all remedies, until now, at the age of 85, by two years' use of your delicious Breakfast Food, my left arm and leg have been rendered as useful to me as the right and the left eyelid restored to health—the eye so much so, that it requires no spectacles, &c. I deem this extraordinary cure of much importance to sufferers at large, and consider it my duty to place the above details at your disposal in any way you think will promote the welfare of others. Faithfully,

"WILLIAM HUNT, Barrister-at-law."

"Winslow, Bucks, January 23, 1849.

"I have found it to be a simple, though very efficacious and pleasant food, doing good to my own and others functional disorders."

"Rev. CHARLES KER."

"Royal Hotel, St. Heliers, Jersey, Nov. 5, 1849.

"My dear Sir,—It is not to be told all the benefit your food has been to me; and my little son cries for a saucer of it every morning—he never wanted a doctor since it came into the house. I consider you a blessing to society at large.

"Most faithfully yours,

"WALTER KEATING."

"21, Queen's-terrace, Baywater, London,

"November 25, 1849.

"Mr. Dampier will thank Messrs. Du Barry and Co. to send him another canister of their Revalenta Arabica, it agreeing so well with his infant."

"50, Holborn, London, Dec. 22, 1847.

"Dear Sir,—I have derived considerable benefit from the use of the Revalenta Arabica."

"A. O. HARRIS, Optician."

"St. Saviour's, Leeds, Dec. 9, 1847.

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"Rev. THOMAS MINSTER,

"Of Farnley Tass, Yorkshire."

"12, Patrick-street, Cork, 4mo. 4th, 1849.

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